FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-94-212
Wednesday
2 November 1994

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-94-212 *2 November 1994*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arab-Israeli Talks

Sarid: Israel May Pay Price for Peace With Syria *[Jerusalem Radio]* 1
Joint Committee To Discuss Building of Gaza Port *[Jerusalem Radio]* 1

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Chief on Future in Mideast Market *[Cairo International]* 1

Islamic Affairs

Political Islam Review: AL-SHA'B 25 Oct 2

Palestinian Affairs

Reaction to Prince Hasan Remarks on Jerusalem Seen 4
PA Officials Comment Favorably *[Jerusalem Radio]* 4
Further on Tahbub Remarks *[Jerusalem Radio]* 4
More Reaction to Prince Hasan's Remarks *[Jericho VOP]* 4
Al-Zahhar: Hamas Ready for Dialogue With Israel *[AL-NAHAR 31 Oct]* 5
Hamas Leaders Welcome Call for Dialogue *[Jerusalem Radio]* 5
Hamas Denounces U.S.-Led Campaign Against Islam *[AL-QUDS 29 Oct]* 5
Senior Hamas Leader on 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 1 Nov]* 5
Hamas: PLO Responsible for Jordan-Israel Treaty *[JORDAN TIMES 29 Oct]* 6
'Abd-Rabbuh Reviews Israel, Jordan, PA Goals *[DAVAR 28 Oct]* 6
PA Seeks Cancellation of Jerusalem Clause in Treaty *[AL-QUDS 30 Oct]* 8
People's Party Statement on Jordan-Israel Treaty *[AL-NAHAR 30 Oct]* 8
Paper Views Reservations About Jordan-Israel Treaty *[AL-QUDS 27 Oct]* 8
PLO's Qaddumi Urges U.S. Pressure on Israel *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 31 Oct]* 9
Fatah Statement on Closure of PLO Office *[AL-NAHAR 1 Nov]* 10
Administrative Powers Over Bridge Crossing Assumed *[Jerusalem Radio]* 10
Paper Terms Clinton's Mideast Visit 'Failure' *[AL-NAHAR 28 Oct]* 11

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Presidential Election To 'Establish Legitimacy' *[Algiers TV]* 12
RCD Rejects Elections If Fundamentalists Run *[Paris International]* 12
FFS Leader: Elections 'Just Another Game' *[Paris TV]* 12
FIS' Kebir Rejects Zeroual's Election Proposal *[London MBC TV]* 13
Armed Groups Assure Readiness for Cease-Fire *[London AL-HAYAH 29 Oct]* 13
Belhadj Sends Message 'Encouraging' Jihad *[London AL-HAYAH 30 Oct]* 14
FIS: 'Settle Crisis Through Violence' *[Paris International]* 14
Madani, Belhadj: Armed Victory 'Remote' *[London AL-HAYAH 1 Nov]* 15
Rebel Gives Mujaheddin View of Conflict *[London THE SUNDAY TIMES 30 Oct]* 15
Newspapers Chided for Criticizing Promotions *[Algiers TV]* 16
Dialogue Failure Said Due to Hard-Liners *[London AL-HAYAH 31 Oct]* 17
Five Killed in Bomb Explosion at Cemetery *[Algiers Radio]* 17
Casualty Toll Rises in Anniversary Bombing *[Algiers Radio]* 17
Security Forces Report Killing 11 Terrorists *[Algiers TV]* 18
HORIZONS Journalist Kidnapped in Hacine *[Algiers TV]* 18

Egypt

Musa Returns From Casablanca, To Report to Mubarak *[MENA]* 18
Clinton, Mubarak Cairo Talks Detailed *[AL-SHA'B 28 Oct]* 18

Opposition Parties Submit Memo to Clinton *[AL-SHA'B 28 Oct]* 19
'Arafat Expected in Cairo for Talks With Mubarak *[MENA]* 20
Opposition Parties Denounce Casablanca Conference *[AL-SHA'B 28 Oct]* 20
Minister on Nile, Agreements With Sudan, Ethiopia *[MENA]* 20
Proposals To Improve Ties With Sudan Detailed *[AL-SHA'B 25 Oct]* 21
Papers: Israeli Withdrawal Must Precede Market *[MENA]* 22
Columnist Believes Rabin Measures Destroy Peace *[AL-AKHBAR 25 Oct]* 23
Statement on Mubarak-Ministers' Meeting *[Cairo Radio]* 23
Officers Referred to Court for Selling Weapons *[MENA]* 24
Mahfuz Case Sent to Military Court *[MENA]* 24

Libya

Reportage on Turkish Prime Minister's Visit 24
Ciller Arrives in Tripoli *[JANA]* 24
Has Talks With al-Qadhdhafi *[JANA]* 24
Concludes Visit *[Tripoli Radio]* 24

Morocco

King on Committment To Respect Referendum Results *[Paris TV]* 24
Distribution of Draft Resolution 'Regretted' *[MAP]* 25
Israeli Liaison Office Opens in Rabat *[Jerusalem Radio]* 25

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

U.S. Stresses Steadfast Support, Protection *[KUNA]* 26
Defense Minister Explains Joint Maneuvers *[Kuwait Radio]* 26
Declaration States To Continue Coordination *[AL-YAWM 23 Oct]* 26
Two Deputies Reject Normalization With Israel *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 1 Nov]* 26

United Arab Emirates

Government Officially Quits AOI Arms Program *[AFP]* 27

Yemen

Politicians Criticize Saudi 'Subversive' Role *[INA]* 27
Sanaa Confirms Arrest of 'Subversive' Group *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 30 Oct]* 28

IRAQ

Minister, Media React to U.S. Maneuvers in Kuwait 29
Foreign Minister Comments *[INA]* 29
Al-Sahhaf Sends Protest Letter to UN *[Baghdad Radio]* 29
Paper Says U.S. Maneuvers 'Provocation' *[INA]* 30
U.S. Maneuvers Said 'Escalating Tension' *[INA]* 30
Ramadan Confers With Islamic Jihad Official *[INA]* 30
Paper: No Peace in Gulf Without U.S. Policy Change *[INA]* 31
Paper Urges President Clinton To 'Stop Lying' *[INA]* 31
'Udday Saddam Husayn Briefed on Commando Training *[AL-THAWRAH 27 Oct]* 32
Paper Rejects U.S., UK Resolution Interpretation *[INA]* 32

ISRAEL

Peres Addresses Knesset on Casablanca Conference *[Jerusalem Radio]* 33
Rabin Comments on Terms for Talks With Lebanon *[HA'ARETZ 2 Nov]* 33
Rabin Discusses Upcoming Visit by Turkey's Ciller *[Ankara TV]* 33
Rabin on Hizballah Activity, Soldiers' Conduct *[Jerusalem Radio]* 34
Rabin: Hamas Gets Orders From Jordan, Arms From Egypt *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Nov]* 34
Deputy Defense Minister on Hizballah's Advanced Arms *[HA'ARETZ 1 Nov]* 34
Beilin: Talks With 'Moderate' Hamas Not Ruled Out *[Jerusalem Radio]* 35
Rabinovich on Syrian View of Talks With Lebanon *[Tel Aviv Radio]* 35

JORDAN

Prince Hasan Clarifies Remarks on Jerusalem Sites *[Jerusalem Radio]* 37
Foreign Affairs Committee Debates Peace Treaty *[JORDAN TIMES 1 Nov]* 37
Party Denounces Treaty With 'Jewish Enemy' *[AL-SABIL 31 Oct]* 38
Treaty Opponents Claim Government Attacks, Bans *[AL-SABIL 7 Nov]* 38
Islamic Deputies Disperse Antipeace Demonstrators *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 39
Israeli Demand to Close Hamas' Offices Said Rejected *[AL-MAJD 31 Oct]* 39
Israel Reportedly Seeking Jordanian Laborers *[AL-MAJD 31 Oct]* 39
Columnist Asks Clinton To Consider Israeli Extremism *[AL-RA'Y 29 Oct]* 39

Clinton Called 'Outstanding Actor,' 'Campaigner' *[AL-DUSTUR 30 Oct]* 40
Paper Praises Restoration of 'Warmth' to U.S. Ties *[AL-RA'Y 29 Oct]* 40
IAF Statement Condemns Casablanca Conference *[JORDAN TIMES 1 Nov]* 41
'Second Installment' of King Husayn Interview *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 28 Oct]* 41

LEBANON

Birri on Israeli Pullout, 'Resistance,' Army *[MENA]* 44
On Security After Israeli Withdrawal *[Beirut Radio]* 44
Syria's al-Shar' Holds News Conference *[Beirut Radio]* 45
Hizballah Attacks SLA in South *[AFP]* 45
Israelis Shell South Areas, Overfly South *[Beirut Radio]* 46
'Sources' on Commitment to UN Resolution *[London AL-HAYAH 30 Oct]* 46

SYRIA

Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev Arrives on Visit *[Damascus Radio]* 47
Al-Shar Welcomes Kozyrev *[Damascus TV]* 47
Kozyrev Meets With al-Asad, al-Shar' *[Damascus Radio]* 47
EC Delegation Arrives in Damascus for Visit 47
Welcomed by Officials *[Damascus TV]* 47
Delegation Meets With al-Shar' *[Damascus Radio]* 47
Prime Minister Confers With Delegation *[Damascus TV]* 48
Delegation Departs Damascus *[Damascus TV]* 49
Al-Asad's Son, Lebanese Ministers at Military Exercise *[London AL-HAYAH 1 Nov]* 49
Damascus Denies Overuse of al-Yarmuk River Water *[London AL-HAYAH 30 Oct]* 49
Commentary Reacts to Rabin Statement on Golan *[Damascus Radio]* 49
Press: Peace Guarantee for Regional Security *[Damascus Radio]* 50
Radio:Israel Seeks To 'Marginalize' Clinton's Visit *[Damascus Radio]* 51

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

UN Envoy Mestiri Continues Efforts for Peace 52
Meets With Hekmatyar *[Message of Freedom]* 52
Offers Proposals *[Kabul Radio]* 52
Clashes Between Government, Opposition Continue 52
HCC Fire Causes Casualties *[Message of Freedom]* 52
Wahdat-e Eslami Units Arrive in Kabul *[Message of Freedom]* 53
Offensive by Hekmatyar Repulsed *[Kabul Radio]* 53
Further on Fighting South of Kabul *[Message of Freedom]* 53

India

Home Secretary Describes Rescue of British Hostages *[Delhi Radio]* 54
Commentary Hails Rescue *[Delhi Radio]* 54

Iran

Majles Official Assails U.S. Use of Iraqi Airspace *[IRNA]* 55
Reza Pahlavi on Security, Regime's 'Terrorist' Acts *[Paris TV]* 55
Iraq-Based Opposition Says U.S. Report 'Absurd' *[AFP]* 55
Commentary Views Prospects for Algerian Elections *[Tehran Radio]* 56
Majles Passes Bill on Using Arms To Restore Order *[Tehran Radio]* 56
Commentary on Reasons for Economic 'Chaos' *[KEYHAN 22 Oct]* 56
Commentary: Price Control To Rationalize Market *[Tehran Radio]* 57
Anniversary of U.S. Embassy Seizure Celebrated 58
Khamene'i Addresses Rally *[Tehran Radio]* 58
Anti-U.S. Rhetoric Said To Increase *[AFP]* 58
Commentary on Anniversary *[Tehran Radio]* 59
Papers Recall Seizure *[IRNA]* 59
Paper Views Anniversary *[IRNA]* 60

Sri Lanka

Parliament Allows State of Emergency To Lapse *[Colombo International]* 60
Cabinet To Reimpose State of Emergency in Colombo *[AFP]* 61
Wickremesinghe Unanimously Elected Opposition Leader *[Colombo International]* 61

Arab-Israeli Talks

Sarid: Israel May Pay Price for Peace With Syria

TA0111192194 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Speaking before the conference of Mediterranean environment ministers in Tunis, Minister Yosi Sarid said that Israel would be willing to pay a heavy and very painful territorial price for full peace and full normalization with Syria, after meticulous security arrangements are made certain. Our correspondent Shula Schmerling reports that Minister Sarid hoped that it would not be long before Syrian and Lebanese ministers attend such a conference.

Our correspondent notes that the environment ministers' meeting ended this evening with a declaration in which all the ministers pledged to cooperate in order to make sure that initiatives and development plans take environment into consideration and see that it is preserved. The ministers also endorsed a plan for Middle East regional development. The Tunis conference was attended by representatives of 17 countries.

Joint Committee To Discuss Building of Gaza Port

TA0211062294 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Israel and the Palestinians have set up a joint committee to deal with the port in Gaza. The committee is headed by Brigadier General Arye Ramot-Shifman and Nabil Sha'th. Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that the committee will meet next week to discuss the building of the port and related security issues. The funds for building the port are slated to be received from Holland, France, and Italy.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab League Chief on Future in Mideast Market

NC3010073994 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0610 GMT 30 Oct 94

[Telephone interview with Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, in Casablanca, by Fawzi al-Jundi, in Cairo; date not given; from the "Dialogue From Afar" program—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] [Al-Jundi] We welcome Arab League Secretary General Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid on Voice of the Arabs.

['Abd-al-Majid] Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jundi] Dr. 'Abd-al-Majid, this economic summit will naturally discuss the economic cooperation projects among the countries of the region. Some observers are worried about the future of the Arab League during the coming stage. There are rumors that the Middle East market will marginalize the role of the Arab League. But it is well-known that Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid has a firm opinion on this matter. What do you say about this?

['Abd-al-Majid] I say first and foremost, that we have to have confidence in ourselves, our potentials, capabilities, and leaders. We are not afraid of holding discussions and having dealings with the Middle East market, if it comes into existence and is created. When I say have dealings with it, I mean that this market will give the Arab countries some benefits, which we should exploit and use. There might be some dangers to the Arab countries which we must be prepared for and avoid. Therefore, from this position, we can have dealings with this market. This is something I have spoken about many times and on other occasions, either during Arab League meetings or meetings of the Economic and Social Council. I have also said during some of my speeches that we should understand very well the circumstances and values of the Middle Eastern market. I noted at the beginning of this interview the establishment of peace. No one can imagine the existence of a Middle Eastern market without peace. Therefore, peace is a necessary and required condition. After that, we can have economic dealings according to the legitimate interests of the Arab side.

As regards marginalizing the Arab League, the Arab League actually represents this Arab world. I cannot imagine marginalizing the Arab world. It should be made clear that we derive our power from this great Arab world, which is pulsating with vitality despite the conflicts. There are huge natural and human resources in this part of the world. The Arab League was created from the Arab world and not the other way round. I hope this will clarify some matters for you. I would like to reiterate the first point I mentioned, which was that we should have confidence in ourselves and exert all efforts to retrieve all our legitimate rights. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jundi] Some observers still warn of the economic hegemony within the Middle Eastern market, that is, Israeli economic hegemony.

['Abd-al-Majid] Could we really imagine that in the case where peace is established—the peace we want and aspire to, which leads to the withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the restoration of legitimate rights to the Palestinian people—Israel will be able to hegemonize the region. I believe that this issue is not at all possible. I believe that the Arab countries have a big say in things, as well as many capabilities. The Arab countries will cooperate with Israel in the case where peace is established with Israel, and this is only natural. But if there are some people who believe that Israel will control the region, they are wrong. I repeat once again that we need to have confidence in ourselves. There has been peace between Egypt and Israel for 15 years. Did Israel control the Egyptian economy? Not at all. Let us be clear about this. We are dealing with all sides equally and taking into consideration all parties' interests.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Al-Jundi] To end this dialogue, we thank Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd-al-Majid, the Arab League secretary general. He was talking to us over the phone from Casablanca, Morocco, where the meetings of the economic summit for the Middle East and North Africa start today. Thank you, Mr. Secretary General.

['Abd-al-Majid] I thank you.

Islamic Affairs

Political Islam Review: AL-SHA'B 25 Oct

NC3110214994

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a comprehensive review of all items in the 25 October edition of the Arabic-language newspaper AL-SHA'B that pertain to political Islamic issues.

CONTENTS:

1. Wave of Arrests Follows Recent Attacks
2. 12 Million Books, Tapes Destroyed by Education Ministry
3. Writer Justifies Tel Aviv Bus Operation
4. Claim That Extremists Hide in Sugar Cane Fields Criticized
5. Mashhur on Protection of Islam, Peace Process
6. Islamist Students Expelled From Dormitories
7. Female Student Expelled for Wearing Veil
8. Islamists in Oman Sentenced
9. Al-Ghazali on Vatican's Stances, Overpopulation
10. Writer Compares Attacks on Mahfuz, Fudah

WAVE OF ARRESTS FOLLOWS RECENT ATTACKS

A 350-word report on pages 1 and 7 by Muhammad Bishari in Qina and an unidentified correspondent in Suhaj details the attacks carried out recently by the Islamic groups that killed a British national, two policemen, and a girl and wounded several people.

The report adds that following these attacks and clashes, "The security forces launched a large-scale campaign to arrest members of the Islamic groups. In al-Jalawiyah village, Markaz Saqultah, the security forces fired on Shaturi Muhammad Shaturi, a prominent figure in the Islamic groups, hitting him with two bullets in the chest. He was taken to the university hospital in very serious condition. The security forces also arrested Rushdi 'Abd-al-Radi and 'Isam Sabir Muhammad (teachers). The students were in a state of panic when the second teacher was arrested while teaching them. The security forces also launched a disciplinary campaign against the al-Tawayil village, birthplace of two persons executed in the Dr. 'Atif Sidqi case. The police raided the houses and arrested more than five persons, including Ahmad al-Sul and Mawhub 'Abd-al- Samad. In Saqultah the security forces canceled the weekly forum held by the Islamic Group in the al-Rahman Mosque, closed the roads leading to it, and arrested those suspected of belonging to the Islamic groups. They also raided the houses of Rabi' Yusuf, Ayman al-Sayd, Badawi 'Abd-al-Radi, and al-Badri Rushdi but found none of them. They arrested instead the brother of Rabi' Yusuf, Ashraf 'Abd-al-Fattah, al-Sayyid Ahmad al-Sayyid, al-Sayyid Ibrahim Shalabi, and Muhammad 'Abd-al-Majid from Shaflaq village."

12 MILLION BOOKS, TAPES DESTROYED BY EDUCATION MINISTRY

A 500-word report by 'Abd-al-Hayy Muhammad on pages 1 and 7 says that the Education Ministry "has destroyed 12 million Islamic books and tapes in school libraries that explained true Islam." It says that many books were written by ancient and modern Muslim scholars, including some prominent contemporary ones such as Sayyid Qutub [founder of the Muslim Brotherhood], Shaykh Muhammad al-Ghazali, Shaykh Muhammad Mutawalli al-Sha'rawi, and Shaykh 'Abd-al-Hamid Kishk. The report adds that the ministry replaced them with 12 million books published by the Culture Ministry's series of books under the logo of "confrontation, enlightenment, and the family." The reports further say that the destruction of the books was done by a committee headed by the education minister and that the committee began its work on 15 June 1993 but did not complete it as scheduled at the start of last year's school year but finished the job at the start of the current year after "being surprised to find what it called a large number of religious books and audio tapes that contained religious, political, and social blemishes." The committee, the report adds, started its work by issuing written directives to all officials in charge of education in all governorates stating that "school libraries should not be supplied with books not included in the list of acceptable books (the confrontation ones), especially religious ones, and those outside the lists of books should not be bought or accepted as gifts for school libraries. The directives called for destroying all books in school libraries that contain religious, political, and social blemishes, regardless of whether they were bought or accepted as gifts."

WRITER JUSTIFIES TEL AVIV BUS OPERATION

A 3,000-word article by Majdi Ahmad Husayn on page 2 deals with the attack on Nobel-Laureate Najib Mahfuz and the bus attack in Tel Aviv, criticizing those who attacked Mahfuz but praising and justifying the Islamic Resistance Movement [Hamas] operation in Tel Aviv. After extolling Mahfuz as one of Egypt's greatest writers and as a devout Muslim, the writer says: "We only want to tell those who planned and carried out this crime—if they truly belong to any of the Islamic trends—that you do not know what you are doing. You are playing with fire and taking the country into a dark tunnel with no known end to it. Society cannot witness a healthy intellectual struggle between the Islamic and secular trends under swords, daggers, and rifles. Islam has never used the knife as a weapon to hold an intellectual dialogue."

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The writer moves on to the Tel Aviv bus operation and criticizes those who condemned it. He says that the jihad of Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and Hizballah against the Israeli occupation is a legitimate one according to creed, patriotism, international laws and charters. Arguing that Israel's society is a militaristic one where everyone, old and young, males and females, have to serve in the Army and undergo periodic training, he says that the Islamic Resistance does not have enough resources to operate and maneuver, which limits its operations to clear-cut military targets. He adds that the Palestinian expects to be killed by the Israeli even when he is unarmed and therefore "is ready to turn into a booby-trapped person and kill dozens of Zionists. No one enjoys seeing blood and victims, but those who have come from all corners of the world to settle on the land of fathers and forefathers are the ones who have planted violence." Asking those who condemned the operation to remain silent, he urges the "Hamas mujahidin" to fight the Israelis until they triumph.

CLAIM THAT EXTREMISTS HIDE IN SUGAR CANE FIELDS CRITICIZED

A 2,000-word unattributed report on page 3 cites warnings from various experts against the Agriculture Ministry's plans to destroy the sugar cane fields as requested by the Interior Ministry on the grounds that the Islamic groups hide in them. The report says that the agriculture minister has been dreaming of such a move for five years and wants to replace the sugar cane crop with beets on the pretext that sugar cane consumes double the quantity of water used by beets. It then notes that the agriculture minister's desire "follows pressures by the U.S. AID experts who advised him within the context of the so-called reform of the Egyptian agricultural sector to get rid of the sugar cane to save and ration the irrigation water. Citing unnamed experts, the report says more areas are used to cultivate other crops, such as corn, which are higher than sugar cane and that, in addition, "there are mountains and hills all along the Nile Valley in Upper Egypt where the groups can hide and this negates the security forces' claim that sugar cane fields alone are a haven for what they call the terrorist elements." It concludes that such an action will not solve the problem of violence but will increase the sufferings of the people and that the security forces "should not blame the sugar cane fields in Upper Egypt for their failures."

MASHHUR ON PROTECTION OF ISLAM, PEACE PROCESS

A 2,000-word article by Mustafa Mashhur on page 5 views the pitiful sight of Muslims but says that no one should despair. He urges Muslims to protect their religion from those who cast doubts about the Koran: the marxists; the secularists; those advocating vice, decadence, homosexuality, and abortion; the corrupt media; and "those who want to link Islam to terrorism, extremism, and violence when Islam is the religion of compassion, peace, safety, and security. Islam as a whole should not be accused of violence and extremism just because a minority has deviated and staged some violent acts. The enemies of Islam are helping to spread this rumor in support of their war against Islam and to urge the rulers of Muslim countries to resist the Islamic movements." He also urges Muslims to protect their religion from "some individuals or groups whose members misinterpret Islam in their actions and thus harm Islam while trying to defend it" and from those trying to distort Islamic history and to introduce myths and differences that are alien to Islam. Mashhur gives an optimistic view of the future in light of the "growing Islamic awakening in the Islamic arena and the spirit of Jihad in the nation's body, which are heralding a good future for Islam," but warns Muslims to expect to be persecuted and tortured while defending their creed. He then talks about the peace process in the area, saying that this is not peace but capitulation and humiliation. He criticizes the agreements signed by Egypt, the PLO, and Jordan with the Israelis and raps 'Arafat for turning against Hamas when an Israeli soldier was kidnapped and then when the bus exploded in Tel Aviv. He says that even Clinton joined in the clamor raised by Israel and its prime minister, who advocated that the bones of the Palestinians be broken. He adds that Israel's aim is to have peace with the Arabs so that it can devote itself to the task of persecuting the Palestinians so that they will leave their lands. Then Israel will work to undermine the al-Aqsa Mosque and build a temple. He criticizes the Arab countries for rushing to normalize relations with Israel without considering the views of their peoples, who reject this normalization and are repressed if they voice their objections.

ISLAMIST STUDENTS EXPELLED FROM DORMITORIES

An unattributed 70-word report on page 7 says that students of the College of Sciences at Cairo University demonstrated on 23 October to protest the expulsion of Islamist students from the university grounds and also three female students from their dormitories. They also demanded the release of detained students. Another unattributed 50-word report also on page 7 says that dozens of Islamist students have been expelled from the Hulwan University dormitories in implementation of security orders. It adds that officials entered the students rooms and searched their belongings.

FEMALE STUDENT EXPELLED FOR WEARING VEIL

An unattributed 60-word report on page 7 says a female student in the 'Ayn Shams Engineering College was expelled from a lecture because she refused to remove the veil she was wearing. The college dean refused to meet the students who came to protest this action.

ISLAMISTS IN OMAN SENTENCED

A 150-word report by Muhammad Jamal 'Arafah on page 7 says that the Omani authorities recently sentenced 105 Islamists who were among 500 arrested since 29 May.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

AL-GHAZALI ON VATICAN'S STANCES, OVERPOPULATION

A 400-word article by Shaykh Muhammad al-Ghazali on page 12 views the situation in the West, where the number of children born out of wedlock is rising. He praises the Vatican for its firm stance on banning abortion and says it agrees with Islam in respecting the fetus. But then he criticizes it for not taking similar stances on other social issues. He asks: "Why has it remained silent over the legalization of homosexuality, lesbianism, prostitution, adultery, and the other widespread sexual aberrations? Why does it not wage a relentless war against them?" He then asks whether the "God we believe in is the same one that the Westerners believe in?" He adds that he is prompted to ask this by the claims that the earth will be unable to feed the increasing number of people by the end of this century. He says that Western civilization is deeply immersed in greed and believes that an increase in the number of people in the Third World will deprive it of enjoying the Earth's resources.

WRITER COMPARES ATTACKS ON FUDAH, MAHFUZ

A 500-word article by Muhammad 'Abd-al-Quddus on page 12 compares the attack on Najib Mahfuz and the one on secular writer Faraj Fudah. Saying that "terrorism is rejected in all cases," he argues that there is a difference between the two cases, namely that Fudah ridiculed and insulted Islam, "yet I strongly opposed his killing because the crime would make him a hero when he does not deserve to be so." He adds that Muslim scholars were capable of destroying his abnormal ideas and his death was thus a crime that harmed the Islamic trend. As to Mahfuz, he praises the Nobel-Laureate as a patriot and Muslim and claims that his ideas are the same ones that the opposition believes in.

Palestinian Affairs

Reaction to Prince Hasan Remarks on Jerusalem Seen

PA Officials Comment Favorably

TA0111175994 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan says Amman will hand over control of Jerusalem's Islamic holy sites to the Palestinians once the final status of the city is determined. He made the remark in Casablanca, on this the final day of the Middle East economic conference. [passage omitted]

Palestinians reacted favorably to the remarks. PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said in Casablanca that the Palestinians would turn Jerusalem into a center for dialogue between the three monotheistic religions. Hasan Tahbub, a member of the Palestinian Authority in charge of the Muslim holy sites, welcomed the Jordanian pledge, but said that in practice Palestinians are already responsible for the sites.

[Begin Tahbub recording] Of course, I am happy always for... [pauses] But I say that we are already (?supervising), looking after the holy places from now on. It is something belonging to the Jordanians and to King Husayn to make a peace treaty, but we have some (?notices) about it. [end recording]

Other Palestinians, including the head of Palestinian security in Jericho, Jibril al-Rujub, said Palestinian demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza against King Husayn are what triggered the announcement. [passage omitted]

Further on Tahbub Remarks

JN0111172994 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Report by Moshe (Maftih) from "With the Events" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Hasan Tahbub, the official in charge of religious affairs and Islamic endowments in the Palestinian Authority [PA], has praised Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan's statements on the Jordanian pledge to hand over responsibility for the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem to the Palestinians in 1996 when a permanent settlement is reached. Tahbub said that the Jordanian crown prince's statement reflects a positive attitude toward the Palestinians. He added that the Palestinians have never doubted Jordan's intentions regarding their supervision of holy places in Jerusalem.

In response to a question about whether such a statement was expected, Tahbub's answer was positive. He said:

[Begin Tahbub recording] Yes, because this is the natural way of things. Jordan does not intend to defy or provoke [the Palestinians]. Jordan is looking with us for the best ways to address the issue of the Islamic holy places. We are certain that we will arrive at the reasonable conclusion that the people of the country represent the Muslims in supervising their holy places. Effectively, the holy places are under the supervision of Muslims in Jerusalem. [end recording]

We asked Tahbub whether this statement is the outcome of behind-the-scenes contacts and negotiations between the Palestinians and Jordan. He answered:

[Begin Tahbub recording] It may be that he has met with President 'Arafat or that mediations have been carried in Casablanca. At any rate, if this stand proves to be true, we consider it a good, positive one. [ends recording]

More Reaction to Prince Hasan's Remarks

JN0211074194 Jericho Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Two National Authority ministers yesterday praised the statements made by Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan Bin-Talal on the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Awqaf Minister Hasan Tahbub welcomed the statements, saying they indicate that Jordan has no ambitions toward continuing its supervision over the holy places in Jerusalem. He said: We welcome these statements, which give the impression that Jordan does not seek to continue its supervision of the holy places.

Economy Minister Ahmad Quray', also known as Abu-'Ala', described Prince Hasan's statements as positive, adding that any differences with Jordan could be resolved through dialogue and coordination. He said that the main differences are with the Israeli occupation. Abu-'Ala' noted that the Declaration of Principles signed in Washington last year stipulates that the talks on the final status of Jerusalem will take place at the end of the second year of the National Authority, that is in May 1996.

The Jordanian crown prince had announced that when the Palestinians and Israelis reach an agreement on the final status of Jerusalem the Jordanian tutelage over the holy places will be handed over to the Palestinian Authority.

Al-Zahhar: Hamas Ready for Dialogue With Israel

TA0111192494 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 31 Oct 94 p 8

[Report by Samir Hamtu]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Gaza—Dr. Mahmud al-Zahhar has stated that Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] is ready for and welcomes a dialogue with Israel in order to spare civilians on both sides the consequences of war and violence.

Commenting on Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Yosi Beilin's call to engage in dialogue with Hamas and hold talks with the moderates in it, al-Zahhar said Hamas welcomes any invitation for dialogue by Israel that is removed from threats, the killing of civilians, the continuing cycle of murders, and for the sake of freeing Palestinian prisoners from Israeli jails. This should be done within framework of Palestinian unity and coordination among all the Palestinian people's factions, including the Palestinian Authority. [passage omitted]

Al-Zahhar said that Israel should announce its readiness to stop killing civilians in the occupied territories. He warned the Israeli side against intensifying acts of violence in the occupied territories and said that this will have grave consequences for Israel. He added that it was this kind of political mentality that led to violence and was a main cause for the retaliatory operations that took place recently in the region.

Hamas Leaders Welcome Call for Dialogue

TA0211084694 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Two Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders in Judaea and Samaria have welcomed Police Minister Moshe Shahal's proposal to open a dialogue between Israel and their organization. Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that Shaykh Jamil Hamami said that the bloodshed of innocent civilians must stop but that the principles of the Palestinian people must be upheld in the dialogue with Israel. Shaykh Hamami stressed that a condition for promoting a dialogue is stopping the arrest and raids by IDF [Israel Defense Forces] troops in the West Bank and conducting the dialogue under Arab or international aegis.

Shaykh Husayn Abu-Kuwayk from Ramallah said that a dialogue must be opened soon in order to stop the bloodshed on both sides. According to him, the release of all the Palestinian prisoners, first and foremost of Shaykh Ahmad Yasin, could help the dialogue.

Hamas Denounces U.S.-Led Campaign Against Islam

TA0111170994 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 29 Oct 94 p 6

[Report by Muhsin al-Ifranji]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gaza—Shaykh Isma'il Haniyah, a figure close to Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], has denounced the international campaign being led by U.S. President Clinton against the Islamic movements and Muslims around the world —particularly Hamas.

In Friday's sermon at Gaza's Filastin Mosque, Haniyah said that the international campaign against Islam and Islamic movements is another link in a series of Western plots against Arab and Islamic nations in order to defeat their faith.

Haniyah expressed intense disappointment that Arab and Muslim rulers and leaders have joined the U.S. Administration and others in waging war against Islam and Muslims. He pointed out that the intensified assault against Islam confirms the soundness and firmness of the Islamic path.

Haniyah stressed the need to preserve internal ranks and avoid discord. Addressing the Palestinian Authority, he said: "Strive for dialogue and national reconciliation. Do not repeat the Lebanese tragedy." He noted the importance of maintaining the Palestinian people's achievements and aspirations.

Haniyah said that Hamas and the world Islamic movement act only in the interests of Islam and Muslims, not in the interests of any Arab regime.

Senior Hamas Leader on 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam

MM0211092794 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Nov 94 p 4

[Interview with Abu-Ziyad, "a senior Hamas leader in the occupied territory," by Robin Loy, in the yard of a mosque in the outskirts of Nabulus, on 31 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Loy] What are Hamas' aims?

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Abu-Ziyad] We want our people to regain all their legitimate rights, including repatriation to their homes in all parts of Palestine. We want an independent Palestinian state not an entity completely dependent on the will of Israel. Now in Gaza and the West Bank we are subjected to a curfew imposed by the Israeli Army. Nobody can leave or enter the area. It is like a prison. What is our crime? Our people cannot go to Israel to work and their families are suffering a lot.

[Loy] How, in your view, should the struggle for Palestinian rights be conducted?

[Abu-Ziyad] We in Hamas firmly believe that we will triumph in our battle provided we do not surrender to the PLO, because Yasir 'Arafat's organization has accepted an agreement that falls far short of fulfilling all our demands for which dozens of thousands of Palestinians sacrificed their lives over the past decades.

[Loy] Do you support the recent attack in Tel Aviv and other acts of terrorism?

[Abu-Ziyad] The political leadership of Hamas, which I represent, has nothing to do with terrorism. The 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam wing is a separate armed military wing which has its own leaders who do not take their orders from us and do not tell us of their plans in advance. I cannot condemn the attacks on the Zionists because our members are being killed and tortured every day by the Israelis and thousands of our political detainees are held in Israeli prisons.

[Loy] Despite Hamas' opposition to the peace process and the PLO's dealings with Israel, some of your members have privately said that they would participate in the Gaza and Jericho elections.

[Abu-Ziyad] Those who contemplate forming a political party in order to participate in the so-called democratic elections are in fact kidding themselves and betraying their people. The Israelis have only agreed to allow certain groups to participate in the elections. So how could there be free elections? 'Arafat goes along with them because he is afraid. He knows that Hamas would win a large number of votes. What would he do then?

Hamas: PLO Responsible for Jordan-Israel Treaty

JN2910104194 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 29 Oct 94 p 2

[Report by Ayman al-Safadi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, has lashed out at the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty, labelling it as yet another "surrender" that facilitates the domination of the region by Israel.

In a statement issued over the weekend, Hamas contended the treaty, which was signed in Wadi al-'Arabah Wednesday [26 October], serves Zionist interests at the expense of those of the Arab and Muslim nations.

"The treaty makes Jordan, like (the Oslo accord) has made the PLO, a bridge through which Israel will penetrate the Arab economy, culture and society," Hamas said in the statement which had no date line.

But the Islamic movement held the PLO primarily responsible for the agreement, saying that the Jordanian-Israeli accord could not have materialised had the PLO not "surrendered to the Zionist will."

Hamas attacked the agreement for failing to address the plight of refugees and displaced persons and for setting a "dangerous precedent" of leasing Arab land to Israel.

The way in which the treaty deals with Jerusalem also came under fire from Hamas which said the peace accord focused on the religious aspects of the city but ignored threats to it from Jewish settlements and the eviction of Palestinians from it.

This "belittlement" of the question of Jerusalem to an issue of religious custodianship, said Hamas, also has led to conflict between Jordan and the PLO, which might have dangerous repercussions on the organic and historical relations between the Jordanian and the Palestinian people.

Jordan says the issue of refugees will be discussed by a quarpartite committee that includes, in addition to the Kingdom, Egypt, the PLO and Israel, as agreed by the Palestinians.

The Kingdom has repeatedly asserted that the recognition by the Israelis of its religious role in Jerusalem does not conflict with the Palestinians' claim to political sovereignty over the city, a claim which Jordan has said it supports.

Expressing its unequivocal rejection of the treaty, Hamas said the accord will not be able to cancel Palestinian, Arab and Muslim rights in Palestine and will not conquer the will of the Arab and Muslim nations.

In a separate statement, Hamas issued a strong warning to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat against the pledge he made to U.S. President Bill Clinton to fight Hamas in the occupied territories, saying its reaction and that of the Palestinian people will be "unpleasant."

Describing Mr. 'Arafat as a tool of the occupation, Hamas said the PLO, Israel and the United States will not be able to eliminate Hamas, which "has become part of the collective conscience of the Palestinian people."

'Abd-Rabbuh Reviews Israel, Jordan, PA Goals

TA2810164294 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 28 Oct 94 p 15

[Report by Mikhal Sela']

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh did not rejoice when "Israel and its friends" signed a peace accord. He is a Jordanian citizen himself, who lived in Jordan for many years. He has many friends in Israel, people he met during his many years of secret and open meetings. Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh does not denounce the Israeli-Jordanian peace agreement. He merely thinks it is a pity it was made largely at the expense of the Palestinians. He fears that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and King Husayn plan to postpone the negotiations with the Palestinians indefinitely, perhaps even to avoid implementing the commitments specified in the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, and to reestablish the Jordanian hold in the West Bank instead.

The Jerusalem clause of the peace agreement is the most conspicuous, but not necessarily the most worrying.

'Abd-Rabbuh's responsibilities bring him in contact with both Jordan and Israel, and he is well acquainted with their upper echelons' views and trends. He is the chairman of FIDA [Palestinian Democratic Federation], a moderate left-wing party; he is member of the Palestinian Authority [PA] in which he is in charge of the information and culture portfolios; and he heads the PA committee for negotiations with Jordan.

The meeting between the Palestinian committee and the Government of Jordan, which was slated to be held this week, was postponed due to the signing of the Israeli-Jordanian agreement. 'Abd-Rabbuh believes this case reflects the general line.

The economic and other agreements between Jordan and the Palestinians have been delayed because instead of seeking to build neighborly relations, Jordan wants to strengthen its hold on the Palestinians in a manner that will prevent their developing as an independent party, 'Abd-Rabbuh believes. In the most recent round of talks about two weeks ago, for instance, Jordan firmly demanded that the Jordanian dinar be introduced as legal tender in areas within the PA's jurisdiction. "We cannot accept such a demand. Although we do use the dinar, we also use the shekel and the dollar. We would like to be free to decide which currency to use. Perhaps it would be better for us if the market used several currencies during the interim period."

The Jordan-Israel economic agreements which, like all the Jordan River development plans, were made without coordination with the Palestinians, are also a cause for concern.

Israel has followed in Jordan's footsteps, 'Abd-Rabbuh believes. Instead of helping the PA to set up its institutions as stipulated in the agreements, it has been using procedural grounds to delay the transfer of administrative powers and to create economic frameworks that mean in practice that Israel will be in full control of Palestinian economy. "It is true that setting up a tax collection mechanism is difficult for us, but that is no reason to delay the partial transfer of powers in the West Bank. Israel has been collecting taxes for 27 years, and it can continue doing so until the Palestinian system starts functioning properly. It is a technical, not a political problem," 'Abd-Rabbuh says.

"Along with organizational difficulties, we have a long tradition of tax evasion. I visited a very successful restaurant in Jericho. It had been five months since its owner paid any taxes. Instead of being helpful, Israel prefers to delay the transfer of powers, thereby harming the PA and its ability to live up to the Palestinian public's expectations."

'Abd-Rabbuh is also worried about the newly forged ties between Israel and other Arab countries, because they are being forged in complete disregard for the Palestinians. "We receive the impression that Rabin has embraced a new political strategy, that he would like to postpone working on the resolution of the conflict with the Palestinians and to give preference to ties with other Arab countries."

Despite his senior position in the political establishment, Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh is a pleasant, open, affable, and unceremonious albeit distant man. His affability is imbued with an aura of mystery. It may be a habit picked up during the 30-year semi-underground political career, or a matter of character.

Since arriving in the territories some three months ago, he has spent most of his time touring the area, meeting the Palestinian public, and studying the place and the people he had known only through books and reports. He is working quietly, almost secretively, with no media coverage. [passage omitted]

In his view, two things should be done to try and salvage Israeli-Palestinian relations: an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue should be held at the most senior level, and an inter-Palestinian parley should be maintained, with an emphasis on the Gaza area.

'Abd-Rabbuh deplores terrorist attacks. As an experienced politician, he knows there is a confidence crisis. "The most important thing is to hold a dialogue on the most senior political level. Not a one-time caucus, not an encounter like the ones held at Erez, but a forum that would discuss political strategies from which the tools for implementation would emerge." In his opinion, each case should be addressed on merit, but that is not enough. The entire range of problems should be addressed in a different manner from that employed at the Erez encounters. "Seeing them deal with minor issues that could be entrusted to two junior officers is comical."

There is a smell of crisis in the air. "I have been afraid something would happen ever since the soldier was killed," 'Abd-Rabbuh says after the Tel Aviv bombing. "They put out the fire, but the reek of smoke clung to the house. That is the reason we must hold meetings to discuss the major issues and directions. We have to

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

create a forum in which each side would be able to seriously discuss its problems, to forge mutual understanding. Although the Government of Israel should consider its own interests when making decisions, it ought also to consider the needs of the other party, things that are or are not included in the agreement. Its decisions should not directly and indirectly obstruct the PA council's activities."

'Arafat is in distress, in 'Abd-Rabbuh's opinion. He is accused of having done nothing since his arrival in Gaza. To wit: There are still 6,000 Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. The public does not remember the 4,000 who were released.

'Abd-Rabbuh speaks of a lengthy encounter, perhaps one that will go on for several days: "The contacts we have been holding to date are exchanging condolences." He contends that Rabin told 'Arafat at their Cairo meeting last December that perhaps they should have met prior to or immediately after the signing of the Oslo agreement, in a bid to prevent strategic misunderstandings.

Lower-level meetings between parties and organizations should be also resumed. 'Abd-Rabbuh had a joint plan with Labor Secretary General Nisim Zvili, but it was postponed in the wake of the terrorist attacks.

'Abd-Rabbuh proposes holding a national conference that will address cardinal problems of the Palestinians society, encounters that will charge the entire public, and not only the leadership, with responsibility for the situation. "A conference attended by representatives of every group, by members of various parties, major businessmen, economists, even heads of large families. We will present the issue to them: The 'Izz-al-Din al-Qassam activities are politically, economically, and security-wise detrimental to us. We should clarify the issue in detail and ask—perhaps demand—that they suggest solutions. That they stop sitting on the sidelines and waiting for solutions to be proposed by outside elements. Nowadays, this seems to be a three-pronged struggle: the Palestinian leadership, Israel, and Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], but the public passively watches it and bears the brunt of the consequences. It should be made part of the problem and it should be made responsible for the solution of the problem."

Moreover, 'Abd-Rabbuh believes that in this way, "we will be able to offset each Hamas demonstration with one staged by our supporters." [passage omitted]

PA Seeks Cancellation of Jerusalem Clause in Treaty

TA0111181594 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 30 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by special AL-QUDS correspondent]

[FBIS Translated Text] Amman—Palestinian sources have said that the Palestinian Authority [PA] has decided to ask the Israeli Government to cancel the clause in the Jordanian-Israeli treaty which gives Jordan the right of religious jurisdiction over the Islamic shrines in Jerusalem.

These sources told AL-QUDS that this issue will be raised by the Palestinian delegation at the meetings of the Palestinian-Israeli Higher Liaison Committee in Cairo.

The sources pointed out that religious jurisdiction over Jerusalem was the main bone of contention between the Jordanian and Palestinian delegations during their recent talks in Amman. Jordan is insisting on retaining religious jurisdiction because it says that a political vacuum will be created if it were to relinquish this right.

People's Party Statement on Jordan-Israel Treaty

TA0111164894 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 30 Oct 94 p 9

[FBIS Translated Text] The official spokesman of the Palestinian People's Party has stated the following with regard to the party's stance on the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty:

Any Arab state having its usurped rights restored is a source of happiness. The Jordanian-Israeli treaty came about as a logical result of the Madrid negotiating process and of the negotiating parties' acceptance of the principle of moving on separate negotiating tracks.

We do not see any benefit in getting involved in the policies of Arab factions. Our interest is to exploit any Arab potential that can help us regain our rights.

We do not agree on separating the issue of Jerusalem. Jerusalem is occupied Palestinian territory and included in Security Council Resolution 242 and other subsequent resolutions.

Paper Views Reservations About Jordan-Israel Treaty

TA3110125794 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 27 Oct 94 p 13

[Editorial: "The Peace Process and Jerusalem's Future"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] While the Palestinians welcome any balanced and fair step toward peace, the reservations that they have expressed regarding one of the articles of the Jordanian-Israeli treaty related to sovereignty over the Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem are justified. All the interpretations of this article, whether by the Jordanian brothers or by Israel, increase the ambiguity of this article and the intentions behind it, while no convincing or logical explanation has been presented.

The Palestinian people have suffered a great deal from the injustices inflicted by friends and foes alike. Hence, everyone is asking: Why the insistence on including this

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

article, bearing in mind that it contravenes known Palestinian aspirations for establishing an independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital? Moreover, this insistence contravenes one of the principles on which the Oslo declaration was founded, namely, postponing the discussion of Jerusalem's future until the final settlement talks. From this premise, Israel rejected the Palestinian National Authority's supervision of the funding of several development projects in Jerusalem. This actually led to the failure of the recent conference of donor countries held in Paris two months ago. [passage omitted]

Needless to say, *the future of Jerusalem*, just like that of the West Bank and Gaza Strip—all these territories were occupied by Israel in 1967—will be determined by the Palestinian people alone, the owners of the sole legitimate right of historic sovereignty over those territories. According to international law, this irrefutable sovereignty includes every inch and structure on these territories, without the exclusion of the holy sites. With regard to the principle of Palestinian sovereignty, al-Aqsa Mosque does not differ from the Kaaba as it relates to Saudi sovereignty, to which no one objects. Hence, raising this issue at this very time casts great shadows on Palestinian-Jordanian relations, which everyone is seeking to develop and expand. Moreover, it represents an additional burden on the peace process, which has enough expected and unexpected issues, difficulties, and obstacles to cope with.

PLO's Qaddumi Urges U.S. Pressure on Israel

MM3110164494 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 31 Oct 94 p 6

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by unidentified correspondent in Tunis; date not given]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] [AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] What do you expect U.S. President Bill Clinton's tour to achieve at the level of the peace process in the Middle East?

[Qaddumi] President Clinton came to the region to witness the signing of a Jordanian-Israeli agreement, or, in the U.S. view, a U.S. achievement on the political settlement's course.

The U.S. President's tour of the Middle East was of special importance because it showed the U.S. interest in the region and in the lines pursued by the countries of this region, and in making further efforts to make the peace process a success.

President Clinton showed special interest in the Syrian-Lebanese track. But if the United States has sincere intentions vis-a-vis finding a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict question, this interest is insufficient. It must exert continued pressure on Israel, whose intransigent position on most Arab tracks is obstructing the peace process. [passage omitted]

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] More than a year has elapsed since the signing of the Oslo accord, and peace between the Palestinians and the Israelis is still far off and faltering. What is the United States required to do to put matters on the right path?

[Qaddumi] We view the Oslo accord as a test of Israeli intentions and the will of the international community, especially the [Madrid] conference cosponsors, the United States and Russia.

One cannot make a marked achievement through that narrow area. Israel's withdrawal from part of the land cannot give us the ability to judge the future success or failure of this experiment.

The Israeli interaction with this limited experiment conspicuously proves that Israel is pushing this experiment toward failure. Because Israel is besieging it and tightening the noose around it, denying it all elements of life and pushing it into the furnaces of chaos and the abandonment of the peace course, as though seeking to divert this experiment—which is the outcome of the Oslo accord—from its historic course. But Israel seems to forget that the PLO controls a large area of political action abroad and that it cannot destroy this exuberant political power among the Palestinian people, that is the PLO, which is recognized by world powers and the international community as a political entity. [passage omitted]

Israel—if it is seeking a real peace—must implement Security Council Resolution 242 by withdrawing fully from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, remove its settlements, and deal with the Palestinian people on an equal footing in order to create a suitable atmosphere for peaceful coexistence.

Its belief that it is a society different from neighboring Arab societies will cause it to experience a continued psychological crisis and to behave as a big power in the region, trying to impose what it wants to serve its limited interests.

It is a small state which cannot take charge of matters in the region or have a high standing unless it cooperates with neighboring powers on an equal footing, acknowledges the interests of these states and their peoples, and safeguards good-neighborliness with them after withdrawing fully from the Arab territories, solving the Jerusalem problem, and displaying the necessary flexibility with regard to the refugee issue, namely recognizing in principle the refugees' right to return, since it is allowing Jewish immigrants to come from all over the world.

Israel's recognition in principle of the Palestinian refugees' right to return would open for it a big door for peaceful coexistence with its Arab neighbors. Because the refugee issue is the main issue about which all the Arab states, especially neighboring states, care, since

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

there are refugees in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. So the refugee issue is an Arab, just as it is a Palestinian, issue. [passage omitted]

[AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT] After all that the Americans have offered to make the peace process a success, are you satisfied with this role?

[Qaddumi] We had hoped the United States would not abandon its role in the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations. Because we entered the Madrid conference and the political process with the conviction that the United States is the only party capable of putting pressure on Israel to force it to withdraw from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

We could have sat down with the Israelis decades ago in order to negotiate, but that was not possible because we needed a state like the United States as an intermediary to exert pressure on the Jewish state. Because Israel is the party which should offer what is required from it, since it is the state occupying the land, and it must withdraw fully from the Palestinian territory in order for the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and full sovereignty over their land and to build their state like the other peoples of the world.

But it seems that the United States and the present U.S. Administration has abandoned these matters between us and the Israelis. And since the Israelis have all the capabilities, they impose what they want on the National Authority, and if this authority does not respond to these pressures, it will be faced with Israeli sanctions to be imposed on it through the self-rule areas declaration.

Israel is taking repressive measures against our kinfolk in the West Bank and refusing to release prisoners from jail. Of course, this is in addition to the continued siege imposed on Jerusalem.

Fatah Statement on Closure of PLO Office

TA0111191294 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 1 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by Hisam al-Qadah]

[FBIS Translated Text] Nabulus—Fatah issued a statement in Nabulus yesterday explaining its decision to close down the PLO office in the city two days ago. The statement said:

The historic and sensitive stage through which our cause is passing today is one of the most perilous stages experienced by all our people. This necessitates that we pause and boldly take stock of ourselves and of each other in order to consolidate our social, political, and militant solidarity regardless of our political and ideological differences, especially as all of us are aware of the dangers posed to our people's destiny and of the size of the conspiracies and challenges.

Fatah is a political and militant organization. Circumstances in recent years forced this pioneering organization to play a peacemaking role and resolve differences between people, so much so that this task consumed all the efforts and potential of its sons due to the fact that scores of residents approached Fatah offices because there was no power or authority to address this issue.

The brothers in Fatah acted to resolve these problems and differences. Most of the times they succeeded and sometimes they failed. Forced to exert their utmost efforts in this sphere, they put aside their main and central role in a popular and political organization responsible for struggle and for political guidance and popular action.

Despite all these mighty efforts in the service of the kinfolk, it was noted that sometimes erroneous solutions were focused on while hundreds of correct and positive solutions were ignored. Thus, the Palestinian street came to believe that Fatah had been turned into a sort of police station. We categorically reject this view due to our militant and political structure.

Hence, we announce the following to the sons of our people in the Nabulus area:

1. The PLO office in Nabulus will be closed until further notice.

2. The office will no longer be called the PLO office.

3. Fatah offices in the Nabulus area will refrain from dealing with any complaint, problem, or petition related to social, criminal, or similar cases.

4. Fatah will contact various national and Islamic forces to create a national framework for addressing and solving daily problems until our National Authority extends to the rest of the territories.

We call on our kinfolk and the sons of our people to subscribe to Arab and Islamic ethics, tolerance, self-restraint, and neighborliness and resort to dialogue, wisdom, and logic to resolve disputes amid these critical conditions. We also call on them to be aware of the greater danger surrounding our people, our Jerusalem, and our cause.

Administrative Powers Over Bridge Crossing Assumed

TA0111144394 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1300 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A short while ago, Israel handed over to the Palestinians the administrative powers over the Palestinian wing of the Allenby Bridge border terminal. Our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem reports that Brigadier General Arye Shifman-Ramot, head of the Israeli delegation, handed the powers over to his Palestinian counterpart, General Ziyad al-Atrash, along with a copy of the border crossings agreement which was signed in Casablanca.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

As of tomorrow, Palestinian officials will start manning their wing at the bridge terminal. Today Palestinian officials began joining the staff of the Rafah border crossing.

Paper Terms Clinton's Mideast Visit 'Failure'

TA3110113694 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 28 Oct 94 pp 8, 7

[Editorial: "Clinton, a Weak President"]

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton's assurances that in his second summit with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus he had raised the issue of "terrorism" and that he had suggested that the Syrian president's statement include something to appease the Israeli masses and public opinion cannot be interpreted in two ways. Such assurances are clearly more frank than implications of diplomatic language. The only interpretation of these assurances is that the United States is adopting a biased position in favor of Israel and that it is trying to pressure Syria into making long-term concessions, such as upgrading the level of the talks and holding an Israeli-Syrian summit, in addition to preserving Israel's security.

It is noteworthy that the Syrian response made by Hafiz al-Asad was clear. He said: "Security concerns do not make it justifiable for any state to keep others' territory. Moreover, throughout history, it has never been among the terms of peace for states that have been at war to visit or not visit each other."

Some observers believe that in his six-hour visit to Damascus, Clinton failed to achieve what he had aspired to. Therefore, this visit can be considered a failure, because now it cannot be implied to the American voters that any sort of success had been realized.

The clear fact is that Clinton, who defends Israel's positions, was also unable to dissuade Rabin's government from insisting that Ehud Olmert accompany him on his visit to occupied Arab Jerusalem, which forced him to cancel the visit.

It is common knowledge that the U.S. position does not recognize the unification of Jerusalem and considers Arab Jerusalem to be part of the occupied territories. Hence, the question is: If Clinton was unable to defend his administration's position, how can he force Israel's rulers to adopt more rational stances toward Syria?

All indications are that Syria is aware of this reality. Therefore, it insists on its traditional positions and demands a just and comprehensive solution based on UN Resolutions 242, 338, and 425, namely, on the basis of international legitimacy. Evidently, the U.S. Administration cannot reject such a rational and objective Syrian tendency.

What is clear now is that once again Clinton proved that he is a weak president. After failing to make any progress in his domestic policy, he has now failed to achieve a real gain from his Middle East tour. Thus, he resembles someone who has delivered a guilty verdict to himself.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Algeria

Presidential Election To 'Establish Legitimacy'

LD0111124394 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] As you have seen, the state president announced the organization of presidential elections before the end of 1995. When we say before the end of 1995, this means the possibility of holding the elections within six months or more.

Obviously, the holding of the elections depends on satisfying the conditions, and the state president has committed himself as president and minister of defense to fulfill these.

We might wonder: Why presidential elections before the legislative elections?

The closest answer is: We can only establish legitimacy through an elected presidential institution. These presidential elections will be the first step that will open the road for those elected by the nation to continue the march of reform. [passage omitted]

RCD Rejects Elections If Fundamentalists Run

LD0111204294 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Red All Saints' Day is the name history has given to the beginning of the liberation war in Algeria, 1 November 1954. Forty years on, violence has hit the commemorative ceremonies: two attacks in cemeteries this morning caused the deaths of five children, and 18 other people were injured. [passage omitted]

Yesterday, President Zeroual noted the failure of attempts at dialogue with the Islamists. He thus announced the stepping up of the fight against terrorism and also the organization of presidential elections before the end of next year. There was a reaction today from the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] via Anouar Haddam, one of its representatives who is in exile in the United States: He announced that the armed struggle will be stepped up. [passage omitted]

We also have the reaction of the Rally for Culture and Democracy [RCD], which specifies that it will take part in the election only if the Islamists are excluded from it. That is what the RCD's spokesman, Amara Benyoussef has just told Adala Benraad:

[Begin Benyoussef recording] We in the RCD have said that we are in favor of presidential elections. We set out two conditions for holding these elections: first, that security conditions be restored—Algerians must be able to vote in complete safety and complete freedom; the second condition is for the administrative apparatus to be put in order—in other words, basically, for the town halls to be put in order, for the election lists and voting cards to be drawn up.

We very much doubt that the current government is able to resolve these two problems within the space of a year, and the basic political condition remains: we cannot, we will not go to elections if a fundamentalist candidate is standing. We refuse to take part in elections in which a fundamentalist candidate is standing because it would be a repeat of the situation in December 1991, only worse. [end recording]

[Annoncer] As for Hocine Ait Ahmed, leader of the Socialist Forces' Front [FFS], he has just let it be known that he does not believe in the Algerian Government's willingness to change. [passage omitted]

FFS Leader: Elections 'Just Another Game'

LD0111220894 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Interview with Socialist Forces Front, FFS, leader Hocine Ait Ahmed, in London, by Etienne Leenhardt in Paris studio—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Leenhardt] We go over live to London, to Mr. Hocine Ait Ahmed. Good evening. As I said in the headlines, you are one of the nine historic leaders of the war of independence; you are also the leader of one of the opposition parties, the Socialist Forces Front. Does this proposal to hold presidential elections before the end of next year appear credible to you?

[Ait Ahmed] Since General Zeroual came to power, he has kept speaking of breaks. A break as far as the treatment of dialogue is concerned, and a break over the main thing, that is to say the establishment of new institutions.

As far as dialogue is concerned, how can anyone state that the dialogue has failed, when it has not even started? The proof is that we have only just heard of the plan for presidential elections, while we have been in contact with the authorities for nearly five months.

[Leenhardt] Can these elections be organized, Mr. Ait Ahmed?

[Ait Ahmed] I think this is surreal. We are in a pre-civil war situation. How can anyone think of holding free elections in a climate of violence that is moving closer and closer toward pieces of adventurism that are completely out of control? I think that the choice that has just been made, which has just been remade; namely, to continue with the complete eradication of the Islamists is the biggest piece of adventurism that could happen to our country.

We have had two and a half years of experience of the authorities following the path of increasing repression.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The result is a worsening, a deterioration, of the situation, and the generalization of terrorism. Let us be serious. It is almost surreal to talk about presidential elections...

[Leenhardt, interrupting] Would you take part, if they were organized? Would you take part in them?

[Ait Ahmed] You know, I do not think I can commit myself. I am telling you that this is something quite secondary, that this is just another game by the authorities. I want to tell the authorities to stop playing; I want to say: Stop this policy of diktats. Leave this culture of manipulation in the cloakroom. Stop playing for time.

I think we have to enter a real dialogue. What is a real dialogue? It is to define its objectives. I think there are two of them. They are a return to civil peace, and the establishment of a democratic process.

[Leenhardt] Apparently the Islamists are not ready for this either.

[Ait Ahmed] Well, I think...[pauses] I still have a lot of things to say to the Islamists. It is essential that they should no longer make Algeria's future depend on attempts by the armed groups and the FIS [Islamic Salvation Front] policies [as heard] to outbid each other. (?The latter) must face up to their responsibilities, and make commitments. [interview interrupted by video feature on Algerian war of independence and its aftermath]

[Leenhardt] Mr. Ait Ahmed, when you see scenes like that from 40 years ago, do you come to the conclusion that it is a collective failure?

[Ait Ahmed] It is a disaster. The 1 November 1954 proclamation promised to create for the Algerians a democratic republic, one for the good of society as a whole, which respected Islamic principles, but which above all respected and promoted civil freedoms without distinguishing between race or religion. That is it almost word for word—and where have we got to? We are in a pre-civil war situation, we are not far from 30,000 dead...

[Leenhardt, interrupting] Forty years on, do you think that in a way you have entered into another war?

[Ait Ahmed] We are in a pre-civil war situation and the latest decisions do not inspire any optimism because behind them we can guess at a certain number of measures as yet unknown that aim to arm one part of the population, to distribute weapons. So, the scheme that was at one time put on the back burner, namely the creation of a civil defense force, is being restarted with the distribution of weapons to the population, in other words, today one part of the population has been set against the other—it is an unstoppable train of events if the situation is not taken in hand.

Now, I take the opportunity to say to the Islamists: End your silence on the democratic future of Algeria; commit yourselves to respecting the rights of man, and of course of women; reject violence and, of course, this does not prevent them from pursuing their political program. I think that today it should be possible for real dialogue to take place. The Palestinians and the Israelis, the blacks and the whites of South Africa—the former were in conflict for decades, the latter for thousands of years—they succeeded in coming to the negotiating table and drawing up the basis for a common future. Algeria has always had a common future. Nowadays, it is her children, mostly those who hold positions of power, and the Islamic extremists who are in the process of dividing the people of Algeria. I have great confidence in the silent majority that refuses to get involved with either side.

[Leenhardt] Thank you very much Mr. Ait Ahmed for speaking to us, live from London.

FIS' Kebir Rejects Zeroual's Election Proposal

NC0111192394 London MBC Television in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Interview with Rabah Kebir, spokesman for the Islamic Salvation Front, FIS, abroad, in Germany, by MBC correspondent 'Awn, in London, via satellite—live]

[FBIS Translated Text] ['Awn] Algerian President Zeroual yesterday announced his intention to organize presidential elections before the end of next year. What is the FIS stance on this announcement?

[Kebir] Thank you. In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. First I would like to take the opportunity of the blessed 1 November anniversary to extend my greetings to the heroic Algerian people. I want to reassert that Zeroual and the entire military regime are illegal. I would also like to stress that the Algerian people chose their representatives in the legislative elections, which were suspended by the same generals who currently direct Zeroual's stage. The Algerian people have no confidence in the current regime. The only solution lies in an agreement with the people's representatives.

['Awn] Holding presidential elections before the parliamentary elections is unfamiliar in Algeria, but is an old demand by the FIS. Do you consider this to be a concession by the authorities?

[Kebir] We consider Zeroual's announcement yesterday on presidential elections under the circumstances in Algeria to embody the policy of escape and to represent a unilateral dictatorial decision by an illegal president. When he accuses the two shaykhs ['Abbasi Madani and Ali Belhadj] of being dictators, he himself exercises a type of dictatorship.

['Awn] Thank you, Rabah Kebir.

Armed Groups Assure Readiness for Cease-Fire

MM3110144894 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 29 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Madani and Belhadj Receive Cease-Fire 'Assurances' From Armed Groups"]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] Algiers, London, AL-HAYAH—Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] Leaders Cheik 'Abbassi Madani and Cheik Ali Belhadj yesterday requested that they be fully released to enable them to work for "a just and legitimate" solution of the Algerian crisis. This is the first time the two leaders have spoken openly since their transfer from the Blida military prison to a residence attached to the presidency in the capital. AL-HAYAH has learned that the two leaders have received "assurances" from the armed Islamic groups that they would cease fire if such a decision was made, and that the two leaders would appeal for "fraternity and compassion" on the eve of the revolution anniversary celebrations.

In a message conveyed by their lawyers to AFP, Madani and Belhadj said: "Legally, we are still prisoners.... The house arrest still constitutes a subjective barrier preventing the required direct contacts with all the FIS officials, most of whom are still in prisons and detention camps, as well as the mujahidin and (the leaderships) abroad."

In their message, they requested "complete freedom that would enable us to achieve a just and legitimate solution that would end the country's and the people's plight." [passage omitted]

AL-HAYAH las learned in Algeria that Cheik Madani and Cheik Belhadj had received cease-fire assurances from the armed Islamic groups. These "assurances" were conveyed to them by Cheik Noureddine Shekara who recently held contacts with a number of "leaderships" of the armed Islamic groups. [passage omitted]

Belhadj Sends Message 'Encouraging' Jihad

MM0111091794 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 30 Oct 94 pp 1, 4

[Report by Jamal Khasuqji: "Belhadj Message to 'Mujahidin' Torpedoes Dialogue; Zeroual Escalates Situation Against Salvation Front; Lamari Pledges To Continue Confrontation"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] Algiers, London, AL-HAYAH—In a development clearly indicating the failure of the political dialogue process in Algeria and a possible escalation of the confrontation between the Army and the armed Islamic groups, Algerian President Liamine Zeroual has announced that leaders of the (outlawed) Islamic Salvation Front [FIS] continue to encourage terrorism and extremism. And that Cheikh Ali Belhadj, a FIS leader, sent two messages to the "terrorists" (the Armed Islamic Group), encouraging them to continue the operations against the Army and civilians. Zeroual's statement coincided with a strongly-worded statement by Chief of Staff Major General Mohamed Lamari, in which he said that there is no backtracking on the confrontation with the "reactionary forces of darkness that have betrayed the nation and Islam."

AL-HAYAH has obtained [a copy of] a message sent to the "mujahidin" by Belhadj about the "rules of the jihad...for the brothers to use as a guide in their legitimate jihad against the idol [al-taghut]."

FIS sources say that what angered the authorities most is the message's introduction, which reveals the existence of contacts between the cheikhs and the mujahidin. In the introduction to his message, dated 19 October, Belhadj says: "A group of brother mujahidin, may God bless them, asked me to write hurriedly on four important topics: the principles of truce and reconciliation from the angle of the Shari'ah, ways of applying these rule to the present reality, the principles of repudiation [al-takfir] in accordance with the guidance of the venerable forefathers, the principles of differing over the sources and the rules, the dissimilarities between a group seeking to establish an Islamic state, the rules that should be implemented after the establishment of the state, and drawing up a Shari'ah guide for the principles and rules of the jihad." [sentence as published]

While the cheikh fulfilled the last request only, "because it is worthier of being written on...so that the brothers would not fall into Shari'ah violations that would be used by the enemies of Islam inside and outside the country as a means of defamation."

He described the jihad in Algeria as "the hope of Muslims in all Muslim countries. Because the mujahidin's success in Algeria is a success for Islam in the world."

Behladj did not rule out "that we might be returned to prison if the regime fails to drag us into its cunning plan. Our legitimate position is the one written in the letter dated 6 September 1994 and the recent letter (sent last Thursday by Cheikhs Belhadj and Abassi Madani in reply to a statement made by the government's official spokesman, and which was published by AL-HAYAH yesterday). We said in it that the measure [dialogue]—although we accepted it under compulsion—is doomed to fail, and we have warned, and praise be to the Lord of the worlds." [passage omitted]

In a message to the military which the magazine AL-JAYSH published yesterday, Lamari said that he would not backtrack on fighting the gunmen and fundamentalists, "whatever the price the Army has to pay to liberate the country from terrorism."

He stressed that the confrontation would continue, "whatever the sacrifices and the price," against the "reactionary forces of darkness that have betrayed the nation and Islam." He pointed out that this war "is prompted by the respect for the Constitution and the protection for the people's achievements." [passage omitted]

FIS: 'Settle Crisis Through Violence'

LD0211110794 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] No one has claimed responsibility for yesterday's terrorists attacks [in Algeria]. The

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Islamic Salvation Front [FIS], at which some have already pointed the finger, condemned these acts and even spoke of provocation by the authorities. In response to the head of state's firmness, the FIS announced that it is stepping up the armed struggle. (Abou Oussama), a member of the FIS executive bureau abroad, was interviewed by Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Oussama] In his speech [President] Zeroual renewed his commitment to suppress violence. I believe that the choice has just been made [words indistinct] for (?radical) people to follow their own path or for him to resign, as was the case for [name indistinct].

[Mas] What about President Zeroual's promise to hold elections?

[Oussama] When elections are mentioned, although this is a one-sided decision in which the opposition parties had no say... [pauses] We have just seen another expression of dictatorship. This is a cover for the path he is going down together with [words indistinct] but the (?elections) which the people are being promised while massacres are being carried out contradict what is happening.

The speech enabled us to conclude that there is only one choice right now: It is to settle the crisis through violence. [end recording]

Madani, Belhadj: Armed Victory 'Remote'

MM0111154194 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 1 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Randah Taqiyy-al-Din: "Western Sources: Situation Heading Toward the Worst, and Algerian Army Will Not Collapse Easily"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Paris—Western diplomatic sources acquainted with the situation in Algeria have said that armed Islamic groups believe that they will reach power by escalating violence and armed action, but Islamic [Salvation] Front [FIS] leaders Abassi Madani and Ali Belhadj believe that that is a remote possibility, "because the military regime will not collapse as easily as the armed groups think." The sources ruled out the possibility of the armed Islamic groups reaching power through the escalation of their armed action. However, the sources believe that the situation is moving toward the worst, especially as regards the state's absence from the social, economic, and educational fields, since its presence is limited to tackling the security situation. The sources pointed out that schools and universities have been evacuated in a large section of that country following the armed groups' threats.

The sources believe that the talk about "differences inside the Algerian Army's command is very exaggerated. Because President Zeroual was authorized by the command to prompt the FIS to sit at the negotiating table with the regime, but not to actually negotiate with it [FIS]." The sources said that the command is asking about the possibility of sharing power with the FIS, but "the scale of the armed groups' support for FIS leaders is not clear."

The sources likened Zeroual's position as regards the military command to that of "a chairman representing the command's collective view." The sources said that, although several analyses said that he made changes in the military command in his favor, "all claims that the Army command is divided are very exaggerated."

The sources said that the two main parties on the Algerian scene are the military regime and the armed groups, despite the presence of Berber parties, whose position on the ground is not fundamental, even though French circles wish to use the Berber issue as a principal issue on the Algerian political scene. But they believe that the matter actually concerns the two main players: the Army and the FIS. And that no solution or settlement can be achieved unless the FIS participates in it in one way or another. However, they said that such a solution "is ruled out at present."

Rebel Gives Mujaheddin View of Conflict

LD3110152994 London THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 30 Oct 94 p 19

[Report by Phil Rees: "Algerian Rebels Send Death From the Hills"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] An almost cheerful note had crept into the voice of Djaffar, an Islamic guerrilla fighter, as he wound through the Atlas mountains in a stolen Toyota Land Cruiser.

In his black scarf and Ray-Ban sunglasses, he was recounting his various killings as fondly as a holiday-maker reminiscing about a successful fishing trip.

Clutching the wheel of the Toyota that he had "liberated" from the police just a few days before, he nonchalantly recalled his most recent "job"—slitting the throat of a local administrator.

"We treat our enemies well," he chortled. "I gave him water and let him pray before I did it."

The reputation for brutality of men such as Djaffar is well earned. Since 1992, when the army stepped in to cancel an election expected to have been won by the Islamic Salvation Front (FIS), Algeria has been gripped by a civil war that is now claiming hundreds of lives a week.

French officials say the fighting matches the intensity of the eight-year Algerian war of independence against France four decades ago.

As European governments watch in alarm, fearing an exodus of refugees across the Mediterranean, entire regions of Algeria are being turned into no-go areas even for the army.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The government can claim full control only in the cities. Algeria's infrastructure is crumbling: if the oil and gas industries collapse under rebel pressure, the economy could grind to a halt.

The government of President Liamine Zeroual, accused of methods every bit as brutal as those of the rebels, has imposed a virtual news blackout, so the fighting has gone almost unreported. Foreign journalists have decamped from the capital and their Algerian counterparts are being murdered regularly for what they write.

Foreigners are now top of the rebels' hit list. Nearly 70 have been murdered in the year since the militants issued an ultimatum to all non-Algerians to leave.

Two Spanish nuns joined the grim toll last week. "We warned the foreigners to leave," said Oussama, a former mayor turned commander. "Why did they stay?

"We accept the consequences of our deeds. Whoever supports the regime is against us. It would have been better if foreign governments had called back their nationals instead of supporting this regime with money.

"Why are your governments supporting this regime? You always talk about democracy. Well, we were elected democrats. Yet you don't support us."

Although the rebels are fighting for the creation of an Islamic republic faithful to the tenets of the Koran, Oussama denied that an Islamic government would shut off the counter-revolution.

"We can do business with the West. Why shouldn't we? We've grown up in a French culture. We know how Westerners think."

Oussama is a commander in the Army of Islamic Salvation, the main militant group, in the Atlas mountains near the town of Chlef. In huts scattered across a hillside, some 100 of his men lounged around awaiting orders.

They seemed unperturbed over the prospect of being hunted down by the army, even though most of them were armed only with shotguns. The rebels insisted they also had artillery pieces, although the only heavy gun on display was a large calibre machinegun on the back of a lorry.

They looked well fed and relaxed but evidence of the try from the rest of the world, as Iran did after its 1979 conflict, which claims several hundred lives each week, is all around. [sentence as published]

The countryside is charred; more than 600 schools have been put to the torch by rebels. Teachers, fearing for their lives, have removed foreign languages or music from the curriculum. Girls no longer go to physical fitness classes.

The security forces, for their part, have set fire to thousands of acres of forest in a vain attempt to smoke the militants out of their hideouts. The charred remains of trees stretch for miles in some parts of the mountains and at night the hills glow orange in the distance.

From here the road eastwards to the capital is deserted, government forces have given up trying to defend small police stations or administrative offices: in one attack last year, the rebels killed 50 policemen.

So entrenched are the militants that they have set up roadblocks that look just like the government ones. Mirrors on hilltops are used to signal messages across the beautiful, rugged terrain, whose slopes were once famed for a red wine developed by former French colonial masters.

The vineyards have vanished: today the haunting landscape makes just as ideal a hiding place for the maquis, as the resistance is known, as it did in the war against France from 1954 to 1962.

Just as then, the rebels are operating in company-sized units of about 100 men. Many have military experience from their compulsory service in the Algerian army. These Algerian mujaheddin seem somehow more worldly than their Afghan counterparts: they have discovered the fax machine and use computers to store their hit-lists of people to eliminate.

The government has entered negotiations with opposition politicians. But the rebels say it is they who call the shots: "They cannot make any important decision until they deliberate with the mujaheddin."

The president has little room for manoeuvre; his generals have their own agenda and giving up power is not part of it.

Newspapers Chided for Criticizing Promotions

LD3110214894 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In their 31 October issues, some national dailies published articles on the promotions that took place in the National People's Army. These articles gave biased interpretations to these promotions and linked them to some events outside the military establishment.

By this behavior, these dailies have deviated from their duty of informing their readers, objectively and neutrally, and placed themselves, by these one-upmanship claims, in a position of deceiving their readers. By this behavior these dailies are taking the side of those who would benefit from spreading chaos.

It is well known that promotions in every military institution are part of the normal course of the military life, which take place within a regular administrative framework and are regulated by pre-arranged planning.

The promotions within the National People's Army take place simultaneously with the celebrations of two anniversaries dear to our people: The national days of 5 July and 1 November, which are well-established traditions.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Therefore, the promotions announced by the head of state and supreme commander of the Armed Forces are not at all linked to the current national events, and are not in any way extraordinary except that they took place simultaneously with the 40th anniversary of the glorious 1 November 1954 revolution. This is a fact worth emphasizing.

We also should recall that the National People's Army is a republican army that is aware of its responsibilities and is only instigated by patriotism, honor, and its duty toward the nation. These values it has inherited from the glorious and immortal National Liberation Army.

Those who are responsible for informing public opinion should have the courage to accept these facts when they mention the National People's Army in order to avoid making fools of themselves and using descriptions of their invention, and that will make them lose the respect of their readers. We urge these people to exert the effort required by their noble profession and to prove that they are as professional as we expect them to be. In such a situation they should have first tried to contact the military establishment, which had always encouraged them to do so, to obtain the information and explanations that would have enabled them to do their duty objectively and neutrally.

Dialogue Failure Said Due to Hard-Liners

MM0111122694 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 31 Oct 94 p4

[Report by Jamal Khashuqji: "Hard-Liners Assume Power in Internal Coup in Algeria"]

[FBIS Translated Text] London—Cheik Kemal Gommazi, a leading member of the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS], has described President Liamine Zeroual's justification of the failure of his attempts to promote dialogue and national reconciliation with the claim that the FIS leaders "continue to encourage terrorism and extremism" as "a mere excuse and an admission of an internal coup in which the hard-liners [Isti'saliyun] have taken over to lead the country to catastrophe."

Gommazi told AL-HAYAH: "The authorities' excuse of having discovered letters from Cheik Ali Belhadj supporting violence and instructing the mujahidin to escalate is unacceptable. They have known from the beginning that the position of Cheik Ali Belhadj and the other FIS leaders is a principled one which they have neither changed nor promised to change as long as the reasons which made our brothers resort to force still exist. They are the cancellation of the Constitution, dissolution of FIS, ban on freedoms, arrest of thousands, opening of desert concentration camps, and the killing and torture of people."

He talked about the developments of the day before yesterday. He said that he and a number of FIS leaders were visiting Cheiks Madani and Belhadj at their place of residence when a presidential representative arrived and handed them copies of two letters addressed by Cheik Ali Belhadj to the mujahidin on 17 September and 2 October and told them that the two letters would be made public and that President Zeroual would announce the failure of his initiative because of that. He said that the two cheiks repeated their position to the presidential envoy and called for a free, direct, and televised dialogue attended by them and Zeroual to reveal the truth.

He said that the authorities were most angered by a phrase in the first letter, of 17 September, in which Cheik Belhadj promised to join the mujahidin if his house arrest was lifted. He said that that phrase came in an "atmosphere of tension (with the authorities) and large-scale arrest campaigns and torture of dozens of people (directly) after the two leaders were placed under house arrest." He added that "the two leaders' confidence in the authorities is almost nil because of their past experience with the authorities' and the latter's lack of seriousness about resolving the crisis."

He pointed out that the authorities did not mention the latest Belhadj letter to the mujahidin last week together with an expanded message on "the rules and controls of jihad."

Gommazi said that, in his view, the situation was "similar to that which prevailed in Algeria after the success of the strike (summer of 1991) when the government launched a security and media campaign with the aim of destroying FIS." He spoke of "a concerted media campaign against FIS on Algerian television." He denied that Cheik Ali Aya, who made statements on Algerian television criticizing FIS, was a member of FIS' Shura Council, saying that "he was only a mosque imam and an FIS sympathizer."

Five Killed in Bomb Explosion at Cemetery

LD0111132294 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The security services said today that five children were killed and 17 other persons were injured, four of them seriously, following a bomb explosion in the martyrs cemetery in Sidi Ali, in Mostaganem province.

The security services also said that another bomb exploded in El Krimia cemetery in Chlef province, causing slight injuries to a war veteran.

It is worth recalling that the two explosions coincided with the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the November revolution, as these victims were paying homage to the souls of our brave martyrs.

Casualty Toll Rises in Anniversary Bombing

LD0111202394 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The toll has risen to six people dead and 30 wounded, most of whom were

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

children not more than 15 years old, according to radio correspondent Mimouna Meghli, who recorded in the military hospital in Oran the evidence of a number of wounded children targeted in the explosion. [passage omitted]

In addition, the security services reported that the security forces eliminated 22 terrorists between Saturday and Monday in Batna, Tizi Ouzou, Mascara, Setif, Jejil, and Boumedes. The security forces have also succeeded in recovering a quantitiy of weapons.

Security Forces Report Killing 11 Terrorists

LD3110224394 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The security services today announced that the security forces this morning stormed a number of hideouts following information that a number of armed persons were in Haouch Rais, between Baraki and Sidi Mousa. However, the storming was carried out with care in order not to threaten citizens' lives.

The operation culminated in the elimination of 11 terrorists, three of whom were among those who escaped from Tazult prison. The statement also indicated that the security forces also arrested another 10 people, who were with those who were killed. Also, a number of arms and alcoholic beverages were recovered.

HORIZONS Journalist Kidnapped in Hacine

LD3110142394 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kaddour Bouslahem, a journalist at HORIZONS [French-language daily], was kidnapped on the night of Saturday-Sunday [29-30 October] from his parents' house at Hacine, 250 km from Mascara. The fate of Kaddour Bouslahem, 47, who is a father of six children, is still unknown until now.

Egypt

Musa Returns From Casablanca, To Report to Mubarak

NC0211071294 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2320 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and the delegation accompanying him returned to Cairo from Casablanca this evening, after attending the economic conference for the Middle East and North Africa that concluded earlier today.

Musa delivered a message to King Hassan II from President Husni Mubarak and held talks with the heads of delegations taking part in the conference on development in the Middle East, relations among these states, and ways to further bolster these relations.

Musa will submit a comprehensive report to President Mubarak on the outcome of the summit and the contacts the Egyptian delegation made on the sidelines of the conference.

Clinton, Mubarak Cairo Talks Detailed

NC0211095094 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Oct 94 p 1,7

[Report by Rabi' Shahin]

[FBIS Translated Text] AL-SHA'B has learned that important agreements and issues were discussed at the Egyptian-U.S. summit between Mubarak and Clinton in Cairo the day before yesterday, Wednesday.

According to certain sources, the talks Mubarak and Clinton held discussed the jihad operations being conducted by Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement) within Israel and coordination among regional states to put an end to violence "in accordance with the American-Zionist concept." Clinton described Hamas as an enemy of peace that should be confronted. Referring to Iran, Clinton called for tightening the noose on those who provide financial support for violence.

Clinton asked officials in Cairo and the Palestinian leadership to develop a joint plan to confront such movements and do away with the opponents of peace. He called for coordination between the Arab and Israeli security agencies, claiming that these movements pose the major threats to the peace process and are sources of regional provocation.

Concerning economic cooperation among regional states, the U.S. President emphasized that Arab states should assume a collective stance through the Arab League to abolish the boycott of Israel once and for all and normalize all forms of relations between Arabs and Israel.

To add to the American pressure, the U.S. President sought to demand more flexibility from Syria and urged it to abandon its position on not signing a declaration of principles with Israel until that country pledges to withdraw from the Golan. The U.S. President is calling on the Syrian leadership to lift restrictions on Syrian Jews' immigration to the occupied territories. He is also urging the Syrians to engage in high-level secret negotiations with the Israelis as the only way to reach an agreement.

Clinton conveyed to Syria an Israeli demand to cut Syrian assistance to Hizballah and cooperate with Tel Aviv to contain Hizballah activity, under the pretext that Hizballah operations threaten Israel's security as well as peace between the two countries.

Official diplomatic sources have told AL-SHA'B that President Mubarak stressed to Clinton the need to speed up the settlement of the Palestinian issue and support the self-rule authority politically and financially to enable it to perform its tasks. Mubarak affirmed that supporting

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

the Palestinian Authority and speeding up the settlement of the Palestinian issue, as the core of the regional dispute, will halt the Islamic resistance operations in the occupied territories.

According to sources, the Egyptian leadership stressed to the U.S. President the need to improve the Israeli stance and to make progress along all tracks, particularly the Syrian, since Syria represents a basic and central element of peace.

Concerning the situation in the Gulf region, the U.S. President stressed that the economic embargo will continue against the Iraqi people under the pretext that they have not complied with all the UN resolutions concerning their dispute with Kuwait. The sources revealed that the U.S. Administration has turned down an Egyptian request to review the American position on Lockerbie and consent to the defendants' trial at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Opposition Parties Submit Memo to Clinton

NC0211113294 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
28 Oct 94 pp 1, 7

[FBIS Translated Text] Leaders of four opposition parties submitted a memorandum to U.S. President Bill Clinton during his visit to Cairo reflecting their common viewpoint regarding the overall developments in the region. Labor Party Leader Ibrahim Shukri held intensive contacts with the leaders of other opposition parties to discuss the possibility of holding a meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton during his visit to Cairo and submitting a memorandum representing the Egyptian political opposition's view of various regional and international issues, as well as Egyptian-U.S. bilateral relations. The party leaders whom Shukri was able to contact in the limited amount of time available agreed on the importance of presenting the opposition's view, given that this is a firm tradition pursued in all states with multi-party systems. Shukri also held contacts with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and U.S. Embassy officials to explain the dimensions of this effort.

In light of these contacts and in view of the brief nature of Clinton's visit, it was agreed to submit a memorandum explaining the basic stances of the opposition parties. Indeed, a meeting was held with the representatives of the Wafd, Labor, National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], and Liberal Parties. A joint memorandum was drafted reflecting these parties' rejection of the overall course of events in the region. The leaders of the four parties approved the text of the memorandum, which was then sent to the Egyptian Foreign Minister. A copy of the memorandum was also sent to the U.S. Embassy for referral to President Bill Clinton. The following is the text of the memorandum:

Mr. 'Amr Musa, foreign minister:

On the occasion of President Clinton's visit to Egypt we would like to affirm that it is imperative that such an occasion should be preceded by consultations with the opposition parties and national forces, especially in view of the grave circumstances surrounding Egypt and the Arab region and the nature of the U.S. role in bilateral and regional agreements.

However, the tradition of consultation and partnership is regrettably being disregarded in Egypt. Nevertheless, we believe it is our duty to convey through you to President Clinton the stance of the opposition parties on current events and developments.

Our stance is summed up as follows:

—We do not reject the principle of peace and the resolution of conflicts by negotiations. We do not reject the principle of economic cooperation in the region. However, we believe that what is taking place represents a great injustice and a threat for Arab and Egyptian interests. Therefore, it does not achieve the desired peace but increases tension and weakens our nation and economic expectations.

—All the opposition parties that have signed this memorandum believe that U.S. policy plays a key role in all plans and their implementation. The United States does not use its influence to persuade the two sides to compromise but to support Israel all along the way. This is evident in the pressure being put on the Arab parties to end the Arab boycott of Israel and to immediately normalize relations with it, a pressure that will reach its climax at the Casablanca summit. The pretext being presented is that we must not use economic boycotts to further our political goals. This is while the United States does not hesitate to use the weapons of blockade and boycott whenever its interests require it. While extreme pressure is being put on the Arab countries to end their economic boycott of Israel, we notice that no similar pressure is being put on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories. Even if the agreements contain a kind of withdrawal, Israel procrastinates in implementing them without intervention or opposition from the United States. (This is obviously clear in the case of the PLO)

In addition to the total political support for Israel in the talks and international forums, the unlimited military support, especially in non-conventional weapons, makes just peace based on equal relations a farfetched possibility.

Mr. Foreign Minister:

We hope you will inform U.S. President Clinton that the Egyptian opposition parties want the U.S. Administration to revise its calculations and to readjust its biased course. We are interested in the permanency of friendship between the two peoples. Our demands can lead to the consolidation of these relations.

With our regards,

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[Signed] Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Labor Party

Fu'ad Saraj-al-Din, leader of the Wafd Party

Khalid Muhyi-al-Din, leader of the NPUG Party

Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Party

'Arafat Expected in Cairo for Talks With Mubarak

NC0111212394 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tunis, 1 Nov (MENA)—Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived in Tunis this evening, will visit Cairo tomorrow, Wednesday, to meet President Husni Mubarak.

A Palestinian source said 'Arafat and President Mubarak will discuss the outcome of the Casablanca conference and developments in the Palestinian-Israeli peace process.

MENA has learned that 'Arafat will brief President Mubarak on the results of his meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in Casablanca and the difficulties facing the Palestinian Authority due to the lack of financial aid. He will also brief Mubarak on the Israeli obstacles to implementing the provisions of the Israeli-Palestinian agreement, primarily elections in the West Bank and Gaza.

Opposition Parties Denounce Casablanca Conference

NC0211082094 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Oct 94 p 3

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Leaders of the opposition parties—the Labor Party, the Liberal Party, the National Progressive Unionist Grouping [NPUG], and the Arab Nasirite Party—and representatives of the national forces have denounced the Economic Conference in Casablanca, which aims to promote the idea of the suspect Middle Eastern market. The conference is scheduled to begin on Sunday, 30 October, which coincides with the third anniversary of the beginning of the negotiating process in Madrid.

In a statement issued at the conclusion of their conference held on Wednesday [26 October] at the NPUG premises, the parties said the Casablanca Conference is a serious turning point toward the implementation of the Middle Eastern Market and the creation of mechanisms and establishments for this market in a way that will transform the Arab countries into fragile entities that will abandon their pan-Arab identity. Furthermore, this market will perpetuate Israel's hegemony.

The statement added that the national forces reject this conference because it aims at extensive and comprehensive normalization with the Zionist enemy. This will perpetuate the occupation of Arab territories, serve Israel's interests at the expense of the Arab nation's vital interests, and deal a deadly blow to the Arab nation's national security.

Within this context, the statement denounced the participants in the conference and called on the Arab governments and the Arab League to boycott it because the Middle Eastern market project, which is being promoted to impose it on the Arabs, is not merely a framework for regional cooperation but essentially aims at redrawing the landscape of the whole region in a way detrimental to its people's aspirations and interests.

The statement noted that a pan-Arab committee has been formed with the following tasks:

1. To form pan-Arab committees in all the Arab countries to expose the intentions of this conference and to reject the Middle Eastern market in various ways.

2. To form popular committees to organize an all-out boycott of the Israeli economy.

3. To form an Arab committee to draw up the scientific, practical, and technical bases for establishing Arab economic cooperation that will grow gradually until an Arab common market is formed. [passage omitted]

Minister on Nile, Agreements With Sudan, Ethiopia

NC0111182394 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—Engineer 'Abd-al-Hadi Radi, minister of public works and water resources, has stated that the 10 African states on the Nile are concerned with the Nile's water and have an opinion and a right to a decision regarding the water.

He said that when discussions addressed the issue of Arab water security, Egypt asked the Arab League to consider the Nile River an international river and remove it from the discussions. The water of the Nile is the concern of the countries along it. These countries are the only ones that have the right to discuss issues concerning its water.

Regarding remarks about the Undugo [Brotherhood in Swahili] organization, in a lecture he delivered last night at the conclusion of the seminar "Water Problems in the Arab World", Radi said that the Undugo idea is a technical economic idea for cooperation among a group of African countries, not all of which are Nile River littoral states.

He said Egypt's policy on this issue was clear—water should not be politicized, because that would be very difficult and would harm future interests. He pointed out that when Egyptian-Sudanese integration was established, agreement was reached that this integration would not include the water of the Nile River. The water of the Nile would be excluded from any political or economic dispute.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

As for issues raised recently about relations with Sudan on using Nile water in development projects inside Sudan, 'Abd-al-Hadi Radi said there are basic principles governing the Egyptian-Sudanese stance, irrespective of any problems or passing clouds marring these relations. Most prominent among these principles are the basic policies of the two countries in this regard, policies that are governed by the 1959 agreement.

He clarified that there are shares for each country governed by the agreement, which stipulates that it is the right of each country to set up projects in line with its circumstances and develop its societies. This would lead to increasing the people's prosperity. He pointed out that Sudan has not used its share fully and that it is Sudan's right to implement the appropriate projects to use its share of the water.

He said the al-Hamdab reservoir project was previously studied by Sudanese and Egyptian technicians. It is an old project. It started in 1948. The goal behind this project is to generate electricity and irrigate a limited area of land of 30,000 feddans. Egypt does not object to this project as long as Sudan adheres to its allotted share.

On raising the al-Rusayris Dam, 'Abd-al-Hadi Radi affirmed that there are no problems between Egypt and Sudan regarding this project. Each party presents the stance of the other.

He said the 1959 agreement was an advanced agreement and considered the dimension and rights of all the countries sharing the Nile water. It stipulated that there are projects that could be implemented. The two countries would share the costs and benefits. They would also open the door to giving water shares to other Nile countries.

As for the opinion of some other countries of the Nile basin, he said that most affected by quantities is Ethiopia. Despite some sides viewing it from an unrealistic aspect, it became clear through meetings and discussions with the Ethiopian side that the Ethiopian side understands perfectly the Egyptian and Sudanese positions.

He pointed out that there is a joint Egyptian-Ethiopian committee and a Sudanese-Ethiopian committee working in the same direction to realize comprehensive cooperation. There is agreement that each country has the right to use its full share of water without hurting the interests of the other countries. [passage omitted]

On pricing water, 'Abd-al-Hadi Radi said this principle is rejected on the regional level, on the level of the countries of the Nile River basin, and on the world level. He clarified that pricing water will create unlimited problems among the countries. It will become a factor of pressure like petrol, although petrol is different from water. Water knows no geographic or political borders and its movement is subject only to natural factors. [passage omitted]

He pointed out that other projects fall within the framework of Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation to add 18 billion cubic meters of water for the two countries through the Jonglei Canal, where work has stopped because of incidents in the south. [passage omitted]

Proposals To Improve Ties With Sudan Detailed

NC0111100994 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Oct 94 pp 1, 7

[Report by Mahmud Bakri]

[FBIS Translated Text] AL-SHA'B has learned that quiet diplomatic contacts are currently under way between Cairo and Khartoum to translate agreements made during the meeting in New York last month between Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa and his Sudanese counterpart, Dr. Husayn Abu-Salih, into practical steps to improve Egyptian-Sudanese relations. Reports indicate that a positive atmosphere emerged during the contacts with Sudanese officials in the wake of the Musa-Abu-Salih meeting. However, the reports also indicate that efforts to remove conflict and tension from relations are facing some opposition.

The current meetings are trying to draw up a formula for an action plan or a memorandum of understanding on Egyptian-Sudanese relations focusing on the following elements:

1. Studying the proposals made by the Egyptian and Sudanese sides to end the existing tension in relations. The proposals call for activating economic ties and political contacts, coordinating Egyptian and Sudanese stands in regional and international organizations, ongoing consultations on relevant issues in the region and putting aside disputed issues for now.

2. Closing the book on the past with all its obstacles to relations and differences in stands. This involves a reassessment of some decisions and policies that have had a negative effect on the development of relations and dropping some other decisions and policies from the calculations when new political contacts get under way. One set of decisions and policies have consequences that have a bearing on future relations, while other decisions and policies have consequences that end when the events that caused them end.

3. Stressing the need to rein in statements made by the two countries' officials. This specifically means stopping one country's abuse and fierce criticism of the other in order to create the right atmosphere for developing relations. This is the main way to calm media writers who influence the natural rapprochement between the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples.

4. Defining the principle of good neighborliness between the two countries within the framework of specific clauses that underline the detailed policies of implementing this principle.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

AL-SHA'B has learned that, due to their importance, these clauses will be drawn up in a separate document. Even though the two sides have not yet discussed the framework of this document, it is expected to include:

-Good neighborliness in border relations.

-Development of border areas.

-People's freedom of movement.

-Scaling down security policies that cause mutual doubts.

5. Stressing common internal and external security. The working paper stresses that this concept will specifically deal with domestic and foreign policies. But this will be done within the context of maintaining each country's regional sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. The two sides will discuss interrelated domestic and foreign policies of both countries. The paper notes tha, direct agreement is needed on this point by the two countries' foreign ministers at future meetings. The working paper being prepared will not touch on this except in the case of security policies, since security is at the heart of Egyptian-Sudanese differences.

Within this context, Sudanese officials have expressed their readiness to approve any written Egyptian proposals. Egypt is, in fact, preparing specific proposals for that purpose.

6. Discussing the issue of Hala'ib within the bilateral framework and developing the work of the joint committee that is studying this problem through agreement on holding periodic and non-periodic meetings between the two foreign ministers and by working to create the right atmosphere for holding meetings between the two countries' presidents. Intractable problems and points on which the two foreign ministers do not agree can be referred to the presidents. These meetings, when agreed on, should be held alternately in Cairo and Khartoum.

The paper says that, when no agreement is reached on intractable border problems and disputes at the summit meetings, the two presidents will specify concrete steps to be taken to solve these problems. These steps should be drawn up based on the bilateral framework.

7. Refraining completely from taking any unilateral measures. However, it is acceptable to agree on measures relating to development of the border areas within the framework of joint action between the two countries, even if border disputes have not been completely resolved.

8. Joint action to develop the border areas, which are being carried out with the mutual intention of clearing up misunderstandings, do not express the absolute sovereignty of any party over these areas, since the concept of regional sovereignty will be linked to reaching a final agreement on the demarcation of the border between the two countries.

9. The uniqueness of Egyptian-Sudanese relations requires an agreement to take as many serious and rapid steps as possible to review the projects and documents of Egyptian-Sudanese cooperation in a number of proposed fields. In Rts understanding on this point, Sudan stresses that the uniqueness of Egyptian-Sudanese relations will contribute to economic cooperation between Egypt, Sudan, and Libya.

10. Stressing confidence-building measures at present in order to maintain the unique natu.e of relations. This point, which the Sudanese side is concentrating on, stresses that confidence-building measures are compatible with the first clause and the proposals made regarding it.

11. Mutual security commitments. Within the framework of confidence-building measures, Egypt will commit to Sudan's unity and territorial integrity and will defend this unity against any foreign threats. Sudan will commit to respond to any Egyptian security demands to ensure the success of Egypt's security policy to confront (extremism and terrorism).

12. Stressing respect for each side's political and ideological line. Both regimes will be free to adopt the ideas and policies that it believes reflect its national interests. But it should be clear that these policies and ideologies will not conflict with the interests, goals, and policies of the other country. The two sides will try to find points of agreement in their main policies and ideas and refrain from any course that could strengthen or increase existing differences. The paper notes that these differences might appear to be normal in view of each country's independent policies, but they do not diminish the unity of joint action and the unity of the two countries' objectives.

13. Stressing the two countries' joint stand on promoting inter-Arab relations and achieving the utmost Arab solidarity possible. Egypt and Sudan cannot undertake joint efforts and measures in this respect unless the other Arab brothers become convinced—as the document states—that the two countries represent an example of the brotherly relations that should exist among Arab countries.

AL-SHA'B has learned that the Egyptian Government is studying these proposals and that detailed documents will be presented in the future. For its part, the Sudanese Government is preparing memoranda that give details relating to some of the principles of the joint action.

Papers: Israeli Withdrawal Must Precede Market

NC3010073094 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2202 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)—The newspapers AL-AKHBAR and AL-JUMHURIYAH have emphasized that Israel must withdraw from the occupied Arab territories before a Middle East market comprising all the region's countries can be established.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

In an editorial in Sunday's issue, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that it is unacceptable to have a Middle East market comprising all regional states while Israel is still occupying Syria [as received] and south Lebanon and while the fate of Jerusalem, the land of the three religions, has not been settled.

The paper refers to Egypt's efforts to secure effective inter-Arab solidarity at the Moroccan economic conference which will be attended by 56 countries because such solidarity will certainly serve pan-Arab interests and demonstrate to the world the extent of the Arab world's concern for its economic interests and the good of its nations.

The paper notes that the Egyptian working paper to the conference presents 58 pioneer projects in various economic and service spheres that have been drawn up with accurate scientific coordination during ministerial and technical meetings with the active participation of the Egyptian private sector.

AL-JUMHURIYAH draws attention to two points included in the paper, the first stressing the need to establish security for the region's countries and the second outlining President Mubarak's call to turn the Middle East into a region free from weapons of mass destruction on the grounds that this is a basic condition to establish an effective and successful regional economic system.

AL-AKHBAR asserts that the world's leading businessmen will not risk one dollar in a region in which they cannot guarantee comprehensive peace.

The paper says it believes that this is logical because as long as Israel occupies Arab territories, this will provoke constant disturbances and violent acts that will threaten any regional investments.

The paper refers in this connection to Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa's declaration that the removal of weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East and ending the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories are the two main conditions for establishing a Middle East market.

Columnist Believes Rabin Measures Destroy Peace

NC0111191194 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Oct 94 p 2

["Comment" column by 'Imad 'Amr: "The Inverted Picture"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Is it logical for the Arabs to lift the economic boycott of Israel and then for Israel to choke the Palestinians economically? The Israeli Government does not want to see the light despite its brightness. It insists on eclipsing the sun of peace with endless clouds. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin insists on burying his head in the sand to escape the atmosphere and the word of peace, which the Arabs have articulated very clearly.

The joys of peace conflict with the statement Rabin made in London a few days ago that violence and terrorism are part of the traditions and way of life of the people of the East. This statement seems more like a tasteless joke in light of the terrorist operations that the records of Israel's leaders match, whether long ago in Palestine or recently in Lebanon. The most recent of these operations—and I believe it is not the last—was that in which seven civilians died in south Lebanon by Israeli shelling, which the Israeli Government, with absolute impudence, described as a mistake.

The spirit of peace also conflicts with the Rabin government's decision to close off the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and its efforts to import foreign labor to replace the Palestinians. As if this is the magical solution to end violence in the region and release the doves of peace, without considering that the Palestinians are being economically strangled. Rabin insists on seeing the picture inverted. And he tries to hypnotize the world so that it also sees the picture turned upside down. Rabin knows in his heart of hearts that the Palestinians are in the right. The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has accepted far less than its right but Rabin insists on stalling over returning rights to the Palestinians. He believes that by closing off the occupied territories and driving a wedge between the PLO and Hamas he can get rid of the call for restoring the usurped Palestinian in one stroke. But this style will harm not only the Palestinians; it will destroy the whole peace process.

Statement on Mubarak-Ministers' Meeting

NC0111151694 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1250 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Statement by Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif following a ministerial meeting at the presidential office in Cairo on 1 November—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The objective of the meeting today between President Mubarak and a large ministerial group was to discuss and follow up on various national activities in many of the state's executive sectors. The meeting consisted of reviewing, discussing, and following up on numerous reports. The first topic to be discussed was the internal situation. President Mubarak reviewed the Interior Ministry's report on internal security. The report indicates that there is full and complete stability in every element and pillar of Egyptian national security and its scope, in every sector. The report also notes that the law on strengthening democracy and other laws issued recently are being implemented, as are the draft laws signed by President Mubarak. Applications from citizens who want to register on the election lists are welcome as of 1 November, in accordance with the law.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

In this regard the president affirmed that the democratic march continues and that the draft laws issued by the president, which the government was asked to study fully in recent months, were a response to the recommendations of the General Congress on National Dialogue and the political committee that emerged from this dialogue. Many of the recommendations referred by the political forces were fulfilled. These recommendations give citizens the right to greater participation in electing their representatives and refining the election lists. The opportunity will also be given to [word indistinct] on the election lists and to canceling political queries, something that was previously restricted to the socialist prosecutor. His role will be restricted to a nonpolitical one. The special law and other topics announced earlier will also be canceled.

In the meeting the president followed up on executive and national performance in every sector. [passage omitted]

Officers Referred to Court for Selling Weapons

NC3110201794 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA)—Counselor Marzuq Murad, public attorney of the Higher Public Funds Prosecution, has decided to refer four police officers and a policeman, along with 13 arms dealers, to the Higher State Security-Emergency Court. They will be tried for involvement in a criminal agreement to seize government weapons and commit crimes of bribery, forging official documents, and embezzlement.

Investigations showed that the police officers and the policeman seized 29 pieces from the Central Security Forces. They sold the machine gun for 1,400 pounds and the rifle for 900 pounds to arms dealers in Cairo, Asyut, and Suhaj. They also stole 180,000 rounds of ammunition.

The investigations also showed that they covered the deficit by forging official documents.

The four officers are Majors Hani Sabri Mahmud, Samir Mahmud Mujahid, Ihab Nadir, and Mustafa Ahmad 'Ashur, and the policeman is Fikri Hafni 'Abd-al-Khaliq.

Mahfuz Case Sent to Military Court

NC0111220294 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA)—The case of the attempted assassination of the prominent writer Najib Mahfuz, involving 15 terrorists now in custody, was referred to the military judiciary today.

The prosecution filed many charges against the suspects, including joining a group founded in violation of the law and the constitution in order to change the regime by force. The prosecution also charged the suspects with attempting premeditated murder, the possession of unlicensed firearms, explosives, and ammunition for use in breaking the law, and planning to assassinate political, cultural, and intellectual figures.

Libya

Reportage on Turkish Prime Minister's Visit

Ciller Arrives in Tripoli

LD0111091294 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tripoli, 1 Nov (JANA)—Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller arrived in Tripoli last night on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The Turkish prime minister and the delegation accompanying her were welcomed on arrival by the assistant secretary at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress for women's affairs and a number of members of the General People's Committee. The Turkish ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah and several Turkish Embassy staff members also welcomed Mrs. Ciller.

The Turkish prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Mumtaz Soysal and Volkan Ural, secretary of state to the Presidency.

Has Talks With al-Qadhdhafi

LD0111091894 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Tripoli, 1 Nov (JANA)—An expanded session of talks was held last night between the brother leader of the revolution and Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller.

The talks were attended by the assistant secretary for women's affairs at the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, the secretary of the General People's Committee, and a number of General People's Committee members.

Concludes Visit

LD0111145294 Tripoli Great Jamahiriyah Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Prime Minister of Turkey, Tansu Ciller, has left Tripoli early this morning, concluding her visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

Morocco

King on Committment To Respect Referendum Results

LD2910094494 Paris LCI Television in French 0900 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Morocco would withdraw from Western Sahara if the Polisario [Popular Front for the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Liberation of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro] front wins the referendum. This is what the Moroccan monarch said this morning in an interview in LIBERATION, thus mentioning for the first time the possibility that the Western Saharans might opt for the independence of Western Sahara.

Distribution of Draft Resolution 'Regretted'

LD2810172694 Rabat MAP in English 1417 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] New York, Oct. 28 (MAP)—Morocco's representative at the UN commission in charge of special political issues and decolonisation El Hassan Zahid deeply regretted the distribution of a draft resolution on the Sahara without prior consulation with the Moroccan delegation.

Taking the floor Wednesday before the commission, the Moroccan delegate recalled Morocco's readiness to collaborate with the delegations of the commission to reach a consensus.

The distribution of the draft resolution takes place at a time substantial progress is being made in the Sahara issue, he said.

The Moroccan delegate voiced hope that the adoption of the draft resolution would be postponed and called on the commission to give time to the delegates to consult each other. He also invited delegates to contact him to word a comprise [as received] paragraph [words indistinct] repatriation of refugees from Tindouf (southwestern Algeria) under the U.N. cover.

Israeli Liaison Office Opens in Rabat

TA0111181094 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Israeli Liaison Office in Morocco was inaugurated in the city of Rabat a short while ago. The office will be headed by Mr. David Dadon. Our correspondent in Rabat Menahem Friedman reports that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who inaugurated the office, was very warmly received by representatives of the Jewish communities in Rabat and Casablanca.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Kuwait

U.S. Stresses Steadfast Support, Protection

LD0111171894 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1458 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Kuwait, 1 Nov 1994 (KUNA)—U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher stressed the determination of the United States to prevent the Iraqi regime from threatening the neighboring states and exposing the security and stability of the region to danger. He also expressed his country's desire to continue strong cooperation for achieving those aims.

This was said in a message that was received by Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Salim al-Sabah from the U.S. secretary of state, who praised the steadfastness and unity of the Kuwaiti people and the courage of its armed forces in facing the threats of the Iraqi regime and its massing of troops near the Kuwaiti border recently.

Defense Minister Explains Joint Maneuvers

LD0111181794 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Joint Kuwaiti-U.S. maneuvers started today in al-Idira', in the north of the country. American B-1 and B-52 bombers, British tornadoes, French Mirages, and F-18 aircraft of the Kuwaiti Air Force participated.

Defense Minister Shaykh Ahmad al Humud al-Sabah stated that these maneuvers are nothing but a clear message to the Iraqi regime that the Kuwaiti Army and the armies of the coalition states were fully ready to defend the State of Kuwait.

He said that many similar joint exercises would be carried out in the near future. He pointed out that efforts were clear in this maneuver, which confirms the degree of full cooperation and understanding between the coalition states.

He added that the bombers participating in this exercise implemented their missions successfully. The defense minister stressed that the State of Kuwait had the right to carry out joint maneuvers whenever it wanted. He also said that this maneuver, which is being carried out inside Kuwaiti territory, was planned in advance.

These maneuvers aimed at showing the capability of the U.S. Air Force to hit any target in the world in a short time and with a destructive result. It also aimed at demonstrating U.S. determination to help the Kuwaiti Army to defend the State of Kuwait.

Declaration States To Continue Coordination

JN2910160794 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 23 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Ashraf al-'Ishari]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Cairo, Baghdad, Kuwait—[passage omitted] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the recent meeting held in Cairo by the Damascus Declaration states' foreign ministers was frank and objective and that various aspects of the Gulf situation were discussed in order to analyze causes and motives.

In exclusive statements to AL-YAWM in Cairo, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad added that the eight states agreed to continue coordination in order to confront any attempt to encroach upon Kuwait's security and safety at any time. He said the declaration states sent a clear message to the Iraqi regime through the final statement issued at the Cairo meeting. All member states were eager to participate in this meeting, he noted.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister denied that his country is behind the continued suffering of the Iraqi people. He said Kuwait is aware of the difficulties facing the Iraqi citizens under the current Iraqi regime. The Iraqi regime is responsible for starving its own people because it refuses to comply with the UN and Security Council resolutions, he added.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Kuwait demands that any Iraqi decision to recognize Kuwait be documented by both the Iraqi Parliament and the regime's leadership itself, and that such a decision should be handed to the United Nations and the Arab League. The Iraqi regime should also announce that it will quickly release all Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees held in Iraq since the 1990 invasion.

Two Deputies Reject Normalization With Israel

MM0211105794 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 1 Nov 94 p2

[Report by Faris al-Salman: "Two Kuwaiti Deputies Reject Normalization With Israel and See No Interest for Kuwait in it"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kuwait—In statements to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, two Kuwaiti deputies yesterday rejected normalization between Kuwait and Israel, hinted at by some sources earlier.

Deputy 'Abdallah al-Naybari said that the normalization decision should be an Arab decision and should not be made unilaterally by any Arab state. He said that the unilateral normalization step taken by some states was a serious mistake because it only serves Israeli interests through concessions as reflected in the Palestinian-Israeli agreement and the Jordanian-Israeli agreement.

Al-Naybari said that the Kuwaiti Government's position, as evident in the statements of government officials, is one of waiting until a settlement is reached guaranteeing the recovery of the occupied territories. He added that if a treaty was signed between Israel and all the frontline states, then such matters as embassies would be up to the individual states depending on their

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

interest, but Kuwait has no common interests with Israel and, therefore, a settlement is rejected.

On the National Assembly's position on the war effort, al-Naybari said that the government considered making contributions to the war effort compulsory, but that would have meant promulgating a law for that purpose, and such a law has to be submitted and passed by the National Assembly; but as the matter of the contributions has been made voluntary, there is no need to submit it to the Assembly. He added that the contributions are voluntary because making them compulsory would require a tax law and that could take a long time to discuss and decide. So, a citizen's contribution would depend on how he felt about his country.

Deputy 'Adnan 'Abd-al-Samad said that the Kuwaiti National Assembly's position on the [normalization] issue is clear and frank. He added that a large number of deputies were against normalization and that ending the economic boycott is strongly rejected, not to mention the issue of political representation.

'Abd-al-Samad said that it was unlikely that the Kuwaiti Government would, during the current session, submit a draft resolution on the question of normalization. He added: "But there are attempts to prepare public opinion for accepting such a crime, which is rejected by all Arab and Islamic states."

He continued: Our Islamic holy places are under occupation. Regrettably, we are trying to normalize relations while the Palestinian people are being slaughtered and displaced.

Deputy 'Abd-al-Samad added: The Middle Eastern common market they talk about and the prosperity it would allegedly generate are rejected. He described that as some kind of deception. He added: We had some experience in that respect when Israel tried to flood the Lebanese and Jordanian markets with Israeli goods. Now these markets are complaining about Israeli competition.

He also said: If we are in a position that does not enable us to reject normalization, the time will come when we will be able to do so. He said that the popular demonstrations in Jordan and Palestine are the best evidence of the rejection of normalization. 'Abd-al-Samad concluded that some political leaderships have no will of their own in these bad Arab times.

United Arab Emirates

Government Officially Quits AOI Arms Program

NC0111174694 Paris AFP in English 1706 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 1 (AFP)—The United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Tuesday officially quit a major military venture with two other Gulf Arab states and Egypt.

President Shaykh Zayid bin-Sultan al Nahayyan issued a decree on "ending the relationship with the Arab Organisation for Industrialisation (AOI)," the official UAE news agency WAM reported.

"The decree, to be published in the official gazette, asked all competent ministers to implement its articles," the agency said.

The AOI was established in Cairo by Egypt, the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar in 1975 with a capital of around one billion dollars to produce military hardware.

The three oil-rich Gulf nations froze their membership of the project in 1979 to protest Egypt's Camp David Peace treaty with Israel.

Egypt has said the withdrawal had not largely affected AOI, the biggest arms producer in the Arab world. Following restoration of ties between Egypt and other Arab countries in 1987, Cairo expected the institution to be revived and sent delegations to Gulf states to discuss their return.

Qatar said last year AOI was being liquidated but Saudi Arabia had not announced its position.

AOI's arms exports stood at around 200 million dollars in 1992, including missiles, armoured vehicles, artillery, guns and ammunition.

The British helicopter company Westland said last year it had won a claim for compensation of around 575 million dollars from the three Gulf shareholders for their withdrawal from the organisation. Westland owned shares and was an adviser to AOI before the Gulf states walked out.

"Qatar will appeal against the sentence with all available legal means and it opposes any measures to be taken by Westland in this respect," the official Qatari news agency said after the Westland announcement in August 1993.

"The international arbitration court has no authority over the three Gulf countries and its sentence will not bind them to pay the sum decided by the court in favour of Westland," the agency added.

Yemen

Politicians Criticize Saudi 'Subversive' Role

JN3110123394 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0940 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Sanaa, 31 Oct (INA)—The Saudi regime has stepped up its military concentrations and provocations in the border areas with Yemen. Those moves aim to expand the scope of the Saudi regime's design to substantially sabotage Yemen's economy and national unity.

Observers here say that the Saudi regime's authorities have recently stepped up their military concentrations

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

on the border with Yemen, especially in the Haraz, Sharawrah, and Shabwah areas, as well as the Asir and Najran region, which is under Saudi control.

The observers have revealed that those provocations have developed into unexpected military concentrations coinciding with the arrival of U.S. and British troops in the region to threaten Iraq and its people.

The Yemeni authorities have opted to ignore the Saudi military concentrations, deeming them an unwarranted move that does not serve the Arab nation and its crucial issues.

Yemeni politicians told an INA correspondent in Sanaa that the recent Saudi policy of massing troops has coincided with the systematic campaigns to sabotage the economy and plant saboteurs and assassination teams to aggravate the situation in Yemen in the aftermath of the collapse of the secessionist rebellion on 7 July.

The Yemeni politicians revealed that during recent large-scale investigations with elements recruited by the Riyadh authorities to ruin the Yemeni economy, Yemeni security agencies discovered detailed information on plans to carry out acts of security and economic sabotage in order to undermine the Yemeni domestic situation.

The Yemeni politicians assert that the Saudi subversive role has gone beyond military provocations, focusing on the economic field. In this regard, they say that the Saudi regime recently purchased large quantities of basic food supplies subsidized by the Yemeni Government, such as sugar, rice, and mutton, and smuggled them into Saudi Arabia through agents. The food supplies were subsequently set on fire to cause food shortages on the Yemeni market.

Saudi Arabia's economic sabotage has not been confined to food commodities, but extended to the smuggling of large quantities of Yemeni oil—gasoline and diesel—and then emptying it in Saudi territory to affect the Yemeni government's share of oil.

The politicians put the blame on agents whose greed is being exploited by Saudi Arabia to encourage the smuggling of basic supplies to Saudi territory by purchasing them at very high prices.

Observers and Yemeni citizens here provide examples of this conduct which has led to sharp price hikes on the local market. They say that the price of a carton of eggs has risen from 120 to 190 riyals and that the price of sugar [per 1 kg] has risen from 40 to 70 riyals, while the price of meat per 1 kg has risen from from 260 to 350 riyals.

Yemeni security sources have said that persons caught while attempting to smuggle cars belonging to diplomats in Sanaa to Saudi Arabia are currently under intensive interrogation. The Saudi authorities are paying smugglers over 1 million riyals for each car driven to the Saudi border.

Saudi plotting against Yemen is continuing. It will not stop as long as the Saudi rulers are receiving foreign orders and executing Zionist policies in the region.

Sanaa Confirms Arrest of 'Subversive' Group

MM3110130094 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 30 Oct 94 p 1

[Report by Lutfi Shararah: "Sanaa Confirms Arrest of Network Which Planned To Carry Out Subversive Operations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] London—Yemeni Deputy Interior Minister Colonel Husayn Muhammad 'Arab has confirmed that security services have arrested a group which he said was assigned to undermine security and stability in the country and which planned to carry out subversive operations.

In a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 'Arab said that preliminary investigations with the group's members, whose number he declined to disclose, uncovered a plan aimed at sabotaging and stealing vehicles belonging to foreign companies and the foreign diplomatic corps in Yemen. The Yemeni deputy interior minister stressed that foreign hands are behind this plan with a view to giving public opinion the impression that the situation in Yemen is unstable. 'Arab denied the reports carried by news agencies yesterday, namely that the plan was aimed at assassinating Foreign Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Karim al-Iryani and Justice Minister 'Abd-al-Wahhab al-Daylami.

The Yemeni official declined to go into details of the arrest of the network, whose members he said are being interrogated to determine the quarter behind them. The deputy interior minister said that "the gang's elements will be referred to the court once the investigations are complete." He stressed that there are no political prisoners, and that what the Socialist Party said about an arrest campaign that included a number of its elements and supporters "is absolutely untrue." He added that a number of leading Socialist Party Political Bureau figures who returned from abroad recently have not yet been interrogated.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Minister, Media React to U.S. Maneuvers in Kuwait

Foreign Minister Comments

JN3110194994 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA)—Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf has commented on the military maneuvers the U.S. Forces are conducting over the desert of Kuwait in which more than 100 U.S. warplanes are participating, including B-52 and B-1 bombers, and on the reports that these these warplanes will penetrate Iraqi airspace in the area which they call the no-fly zone imposed on southern Iraq.

He said this U.S. military action constitutes an unprecedented flagrant and reckless violation of the sanctity of the international law and the UN Charter.

In a statement to INA, the minister added: This flagrant provocative action by the United States is unequivocal proof for other states that are not aware of the extent of violations, by UN Security Council member states, of international law and the UN Charter. This proves international law has no basis at all in the actions of the United States and those who share its aggressive acts. They do not respect international law, but they use it to cover their black intentions and treacherous schemes against the peoples and the dignity and sovereignty of other states.

The foreign minister said: This U.S. military action is an exposed provocation to Iraq's security and safety, and to the region's peace and security. The U.S. warplanes' violation of Iraq's airspace are hostile acts the United States will be held fully responsible for.

The minister added: The imposition of the no-fly zone in southern Iraq is an illegitimate and illegal unilateral action. The international community has condemned this action and the United Nations has acquitted itself of. UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali and also Official UN General Assembly Spokesman Joe Selles [name as transliterated] have more than once stressed that the imposition of the no-fly zone on Iraq has nothing to do with the United Nations or the UN Security Council resolutions.

He said that Iraq vehemently condemns and denounces this provocative U.S. military action against Iraq's safety and security and also against regional security and peace. Iraq holds the U.S. Government responsible for its provocative and aggressive conduct. It also holds the rulers of Kuwait fully responsible for turning Kuwait's territory and airspace into an open theater and a base for U.S. forces and warplanes that threaten Iraq's security and safety, encroach upon its sacred sovereignty, and jeopardize regional security, peace, and stability, he added.

Concluding his comment, the foreign minister said that he sent urgent messages to the Security Council's president, the UN secretary general, and the Arab League secretary general vehemently protesting this provocative U.S. action.

Al-Sahhaf Sends Protest Letter to UN

JN0111125594 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Iraq has officially protested against the provocative U.S. military maneuvers which are targeted against Iraq's safety and security, as well as against regional peace and security.

The Iraqi protest came in an urgent letter sent by Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf to British Ambassador to the United Nations David Hannay, president of the Security Council for October.

In his letter, the foreign minister said Iraq holds the U.S. Government responsible for its provocative and aggressive conduct. Iraq also holds the rulers of Kuwait fully responsible for turning Kuwait's territory and airspace into a springboard for the U.S. forces and planes that threaten Iraq's safety, security, and people, as well as regional peace, security, and stability.

The foreign minister added that this provocative U.S. military action confirms the aggressive intentions of the U.S. Administration and its continued attempts to create tension and crises in the Arabian Gulf region. This is meant to serve its schemes that aim at imposing its unjust military domination, in spite of the prevailing quiet atmosphere and the tendency to find political and diplomatic solutions.

The foreign minister stressed that the creation of the no-fly zone in southern Iraq was a unilateral, illegitimate action taken by the governments of the United States and Britain. This action has nothing whatsoever to do with Security Council resolutions. This fact has been asserted by the UN secretary general and the UN official spokesman.

In another development, Iraq has informed the United Nations about the Kuwaiti authorities' violation of the cease-fire terms. Ambassador Nizar Hamdun, Iraq's permanent representative to the United Nations, sent a letter today to the UN secretary general, in which he said that on 25 October, a Kuwaiti police patrol infiltrated 500 meters into Iraqi territory and fired shots at the Iraqi al-Rahim police station. As a result, Khalid Mahmud 'Ali, the chief corporal of the station, was injured in his left leg.

This serious assault by the Kuwaiti authorities exposed their alleged concern about the stability of the region. It is also considered a deliberate escalation to create tension in the hope of using this to justify aggression against Iraq, he said.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Paper Says U.S. Maneuvers 'Provocation'

JN0211101894 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has denounced the U.S. military maneuvers in southern Iraq. It said that these maneuvers constitute a provocation to Iraq and a flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter.

In an article today, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party newspaper says: The fact that the maneuvers coincided with Clinton's tour of the region shows that the United States also wants to threaten the Arab states, particularly those engaged with the settlement issue to force them to accept the U.S.-Zionist formula and all the injustice and relinquishment of historic Arab rights it entails.

AL-THAWRAH criticizes Washington's arrogance on the international level. It says that the U.S. Administration has ignored all the clauses of the international law and the UN Charter, and sought, through brute force and the policy of single-handedness, to threaten Iraq and to confront the political victory it has achieved after the majority of the UN Security Council member states were convinced of its legitimate right to lift the blockade and restore its natural position.

The paper says that one of the reasons why the United States stirred the recent storm is to blackmail Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and to drain their treasuries.

The paper calls on the international community, particularly the UN Security Council member states, to confront this U.S. arrogance and to prevent it from using the club against other peoples.

U.S. Maneuvers Said 'Escalating Tension'

JN0211114894 Baghdad INA in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Nov 2 (INA)—U.S. sources announced on Tuesday, [2 November] that some 100 U.S. warplanes, including B-52 and B-1 bombers, gave a show of force over Kuwaiti desert and the American-imposed exclusion zone in southern Iraq. This Clinton administration's muscle-flexing policy in the region. It is escalating tension, running in conflict with international legitimacy and harming the UN's image, THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER said today.

In its article today, the paper added that the U.S. move comes at a time when the anti-Iraq coalition is breaking apart. America is gradually losing support for the aggressive sabre-rattling policy towards Iraq. Allies are breaking loose of the U.S. grip because that the American Administration has gone far beyond the tasks for which the coalition was formed.

Four years after Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, the U.S. war machine is still rolling to infringe on the sovereignty of a United Nations member-state.

The Americans, and their British subservients, are systematically violating international law and the United Nations charter through undermining Iraq's territorial integrity in the north and south of the country.

The two air exclusion zones over Iraq were unilaterally imposed by Washington in defiance of the UN and its highest authority, represented by the Security Council.

Through the imposition of the no-fly zones, the United States has dealt the council's standing and credibility a total blow. Such irresponsible behaviour was allowed to continue, unfortunately, by other major powers that had kept silent for a long time, leaving the arena for the U.S. to reinforce its new world "disorder" and extend its hegemony.

What a pity that the Americans and the British are given the freedom to interpret UN resolutions in a way that would suit designs. The reckless behaviour of the U.S. and British governments is treating France, Russia and China as if they are a second-rate major power position.

One should not though ignore the fact that the three powers started to challenge the American dictatorship at the UN but they have not gone very far in their opposition to the U.S. policy that aims to subdue Iraq and control its natural wealth.

The three powers have allowed another misinterpretation by the United States of another Security Council resolution, namely 949.

The Clinton administration has persisted in viewing the resolution as one which gives it the right to attack Iraqi Army units anywhere within the so-called exclusion zone in the south.

The United States has and still is undermining the reputation of the UN Security Council in the eyes of world peoples. Washington is starving the people of Iraq to death and impairing their country's sovereignty, and it is time somebody moved to put the U.S. war machine out of order and redeem the world's highest body in the eyes of world peoples.

History shows that resistance triumphs.

Ramadan Confers With Islamic Jihad Official

JN3010203394 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)—Vice President Taha Yasin Ramadan has received Dr. Nadir As'ad Bayyud al-Tamimi, official spokesman for the Islamic Jihad Movement-Bayt al-Maqdis and member of the PLO Central Council, and the delegation accompanying him.

Taha Yasin Ramadan reiterated that the eternal Mother of Battles waged by the Iraqis under His Excellency President Saddam Husayn against the gathering of infidelity, agentry, and colonialism will remain vivid in the

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

annals of modern Arab history, particularly since a single Arab country managed to confront idols and expose their deceptive and hostile methods in this showdown.

Ramadan added: It is revolutionary and free leaders who uphold the principles of right, justice, and freedom, as well as the Arabs who reject the policies of humiliation, subservience, and capitulation who are forging a bright Arab history. As for the Arabs whose only affinity to Arabism is the Arabic language they speak, they cannot write a bright Arab history.

Ramadan affirmed that victory will be the lot of mujahid peoples who make sacrifices to uphold their sublime principles and just causes.

For his part, As'ad Bayyud al-Tamimi relayed the greetings of the Palestinian people to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, as well as their pride in his courageous leadership. Al-Tamimi asserted that the Arabs have continued to look forward to the pioneering role of the Iraqi command and people, because this role reflects the Arabs' aspirations and destiny, given the enormous sacrifices the Iraqis have made to promote the Arab nation's lot, dignity, and existence.

Paper: No Peace in Gulf Without U.S. Policy Change

JN2810133394 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 28 Oct (INA)—AL-THAWRAH has stressed that changing the U.S. Administration's anti-Iraq stand, lifting the unfair blockade imposed on Iraq, and Iraq's restoration of its regional status are basic conditions for the achievement of peace in the Arabian Gulf.

The paper, which speaks for the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, says in an article today that what is required is a change in Washington's position. Otherwise, there will be no trace of peace in the region.

The paper discusses the stands of some international parties calling for lifting the blockade imposed on Iraq, including the stands of some UN Security Council permanent member states. The paper says that those stands are identical to the French and Russian vision of the developments of the situation in the region.

Referring to the results of French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe's recent tour of some Gulf states, AL-THAWRAH says that those states stressed the importance of Iraq's restoration of its influential status in the region.

The paper attributes the emergence of this clear Gulf position to the fact that those Gulf states view Iraq as a very important factor of stability in the region and believe that its absence makes them subject to instability and the extortion of foreign powers.

In conclusion, the paper says that the new emerging orientations toward the issue of lifting the blockade imposed on Iraq reflect an important fact which says that Iraq's restoration of its rights is a basic factor not in the service of the interests of the Iraqis only, but also the interests of people of the region in general and the achievement of a firm peace and durable stability in the region. This will necessarily be in the interest of mankind as a whole.

Paper Urges President Clinton To 'Stop Lying'

JN3110144394 Baghdad INA in English 0920 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baghdad, Oct 31, INA—During his most recent tour of the Middle East and the Arab Gulf, U.S. President Bill Clinton was keen to use a highly emotional language that would win over as larger audience as possible. He sounded very religious, very humanitarian.

He spoke about bringing to an end suffering of people, THE BAGHDAD OBSERVER said.

In its today article added, Mr. Clinton quoted Biblical language, calling for peace and tolerance. But the American President seems to have ignored religious teachings that forbid the killing of innocent people.

"Thou shalt not kill" and "Thou shalt not lie" are just two of the commandments the "humanitarian-minded" president should not have left out.

Mr. Clinton knows quite well that the policy he is pursuing towards Iraq has led to the killing in cold blood of thousands of innocent people in this country, the paper elaborated.

It further said the U.S. Administration is responsible for the plight of millions of children, women, men and the elderly here who have been victims of the most ruthless war of starvation. They can find neither food nor medicine.

Let Mr. Clinton stop lying. He says he has nothing against the people of Iraq. But is it not the Clinton administration and its allies that are blocking the supply to Iraq of vitally needed items and equipment of purely civilian nature, the paper questioned.

Perhaps the "true believer" needs to be reminded of how Jesus Christ used to treat children. "Let the children come to me."

While Mr. Clinton was offered bouquets by children during the Wadi al-'Arabah ceremony, scores of Iraqi children were dying of diseases never known before just because the American "peacemaker" was depriving them of proper food and medicine.

The paper concluded by saying the American "preacher" was not good at his show, and he has always been like this.

First it was George Bush ("We have no quarrel with the Iraqi people") and now it is Bill Clinton.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

They preach one thing and do the opposite. The silly show continues.

'Udday Saddam Husayn Briefed on Commando Training

JN0211100194 Baghdad AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 27 Oct 94 p 4

[FBIS Translated Text] The comrades in charge of the camps for training the Saddam Commandos have briefed 'Udayy Saddam Husayn, member of the Central Youth and Student Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, on the implementation of the orders and directives that have been issued to them to prepare the commandos and the stages they have reached in training and preparation.

Comrade 'Udayy Saddam Husayn said: The final end in the life of every man and human being is death. This is the course of life as set by God almighty. But there is a difference between death and martyrdom. In the difficult phases, when whoever carries the trust and the confidence of men becomes their symbol and best, the message and the principles completely merge with this symbol.

Today, in these circumstances which, with God's help, will witness the birth of a new dawn for the nation, the leader Saddam Husayn is the vigor and symbol of Iraq's men; nay, he is today the whole of Iraq.

'Udayy Saddam Husayn added: We, you, the commandos, and the followers of Saddam are bound by a pledge, which is what really exists in our hearts, of not only loyalty and readiness for sacrifice but of full sacrifice of body, spirit, and everything precious for the sake of the leader and great Iraq.

Meanwhile, it has been decided to call up the second group of volunteers on Saturday 5 November 1994.

Paper Rejects U.S., UK Resolution Interpretation

JN3110131194 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0851 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA)—AL-JUMHURIYAH has said that the U.S. and British interpretation of Resolution 949 is tendentious and applies only to them, adding that the other permanent and nonpermanent members of the Security Council do not approve of this interpretation. In an article under the headline "American-British Malice and the Attempt to Link Resolution 949 With Resolution 688," the paper says that the Security Council has not authorized the U.S. and British administrations to interpret or apply any of its resolutions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds that U.S. and British maliciousness is represented in a wicked attempt to link Resolution 949, which is binding in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, with Resolution 688, which is the only resolution not based on Chapter 7 and which, consequently, is not binding on Iraq.

The paper says that, given their hidden rancor and long-term calculations, America and Britain are trying to link the presence of the Iraqi forces 30 km from the "border" with Kuwait—considered a sovereign national right rejected by Resolution 949—with a unilateral tripartite measure imposed by Washington, London, and Paris in Autumn 1992 through false pretexts and allegations.

AL-JUMHURIYAH notes that the American and British interpretation of Resolution 949 that Iraqi deployment near the border with Kuwait should be applied as far as the 32d Parallel, that is, away from the no-fly zone in southern Iraq, is a tendentious interpretation. The paper adds that this interpretation is not approved by the permanent or nonpermanent members of the Security Council.

The paper says: The international community must stop the rabid uncurbed behavior of U.S. imperialism and its follower in 10 Downing Street in London. The international community must also reject any tutelage over the Security Council or the imposition of any unilateral interpretation of its resolutions, particularly the collective ones.

The paper adds that exposing the aggressive conspiratorial intentions of Washington and London is a major issue, noting that all good forces of justice and peace are required to shoulder their responsibilities so as to put an end to the massive troop buildup and arrogant show of force which threaten the security and stability of our region with the aim of imposing hegemony over the will of people in the region, plundering its oil resources, and imposing tutelage over their free choices.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that leader Saddam Husayn's Iraq adheres to its sovereign national rights. Iraq will focus its future moves on the central issue, that is, the issue of lifting the unjust blockade which has been imposed on Iraq for more than four years without being dragged into the attempts of the U.S.-British-reactionary alliance aimed at distracting and fragmenting efforts, creating crises, and making blatant threats.

Concluding, AL-JUMHURIYAH article written by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi says; Victory is the lot of the Iraq of the glorious Mother of Battles, and glory to the symbol of wisdom and courage, Saddam Husayn.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Peres Addresses Knesset on Casablanca Conference

TA0211124394 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres this morning defended the large Israeli representation at the Casablanca Regional Economic Conference and said much had been achieved there. During a debate in the Knesset, the foreign minister said it is unlikely that Israel has ever accomplished so much in only two and a half days. Peres also said that Israel will establish formal relations with four Gulf states. David Ze'ev reports:

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, just back from Casablanca, came out firing this morning in the Knesset against the skepticism of the opposition and complaints that the Israeli delegation was too large. The foreign minister said the presence of so many ministers was necessary because there has never been such a concentration of people and opportunities at a Middle East conference in all of Israel's 46 years of independence. Israel is sitting in the presidium with Arab countries without objections.

Saying there will be no peace with poverty, Peres talked of the regional investment bank to be established; of a joint Israeli-Jordanian-Egyptian operation to encourage investment; of the pledge of the EU to contribute $7 billion for development—in addition to the $120 million to the Palestinians also being contributed by the Europeans—and of the American pledge to provide, in cooperation with other countries, guarantees to those investing in the Middle East; and the resolutions of the Casablanca conference, which included the call to remove the barriers that exist, including the Arab boycott, as soon as possible.

The foreign minister also said that Israel is to establish formal relations with four Gulf states, but he did not specify which. [passage omitted]

Rabin Comments on Terms for Talks With Lebanon

TA0211113494 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Nov 94 p A3

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said yesterday that Israel has notified Lebanese President Ilyas al- Hirawi, through U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, that it would be willing to discuss normalizing its relations with Lebanon if Lebanon agrees to deploy its Army through to the northern end of the security zone, and pledges that the SLA [South Lebanese Army] soldiers will be incorporated into the Lebanese Army and no harm is done to them, that Hizballah soldiers be disarmed, and that absolute quiet be observed along the northern border for six consecutive months.

Speaking yesterday before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Rabin added that he had discussed this issue with Christopher during the Casablanca conference. Referring to the announcement by the Lebanese president regarding his willingness to discuss security arrangements on the Lebanese border, Rabin said that this is not acceptable to us because our goal is signing a peace treaty with Lebanon. He added: "I cannot conceive of returning to a cease-fire. We are at a time when we are holding peace negotiations with our neighbors. We must not step back from this principle."

Likud Chairman Binyamin Netanyahu reminded the prime minister that Israel failed to mention the removal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon among the terms it presented to al-Hirawi. Rabin replied: "I did not mention this because, if Syria wanted to use force against us, it could do it whether or not we have an agreement with Lebanon. Lebanon is in no position to make decisions pertaining to Syrian interests without Damascus' approval." [passage omitted]

Rabin Discusses Upcoming Visit by Turkey's Ciller

TA0111194694 Ankara TRT Television Network in Turkish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Husnu Kaftan video report in Jerusalem]

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's upcoming visit to Israel has assumed a great significance following the Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty and the Casablanca conference. Israel and Palestine are awaiting Ciller's visit with interest. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin held a news conference for Turkish reporters in Jerusalem prior to Ciller's visit.

Pointing out that this is the first time a Turkish prime minister is to visit Israel, Rabin noted that the Israeli people are also pleased about the upcoming visit. Rabin said: Ciller's visit will further develop the existing favorable relations between Turkey and Israel.

The recent peace agreement with Jordan has changed many things in the Middle East, Rabin remarked, adding that what the region needs most now is stability. The Israeli prime minister stressed that Turkey can play an important role in this regard. Rabin also explained that a new atmosphere was created between Islamic countries and Israel during the Casablanca conference. He said that Turkey can contribute significantly to this process and reported that this issue will be discussed in detail during Ciller's contacts in Israel.

Rabin noted that Israel is currently pursuing an open policy in the Middle East. During the news conference, the Israeli prime minister underlined the importance of the project to transport water from Turkey to the Middle East. Israel, Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon must cooperate if this project is to be realized, Rabin went on. He said that convincing Syria of the feasibility of the project is a precondition. Rabin remarked that Israel,

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Egypt, and Turkey constitute key countries for peace and stability in the Middle East.

In the news conference, the Israeli prime minister recounted that certain Islamic terrorist organizations are engaged in efforts to undermine peace in the Middle East. Israel will not allow this, Rabin concluded.

Rabin on Hizballah Activity, Soldiers' Conduct

TA0111164394 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is angry about the criticism by reserve Army officers and media commentators against what is called a mishap at an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] outpost in south Lebanon. According to Rabin, most of the criticism was made without the speakers knowing the facts. Hizballah men have been filming every operation for the past eight years and have been hoisting flags everywhere, Rabin said, but they have never managed to seize an IDF post. According to him, there is nothing new in the Hizballah fighting methods; they have only upgraded their technology. What took place at that outpost is not a universal IDF problem. The attempt to lash out at the Giv'ati Brigade is horrendous and unjustifiable.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that, speaking before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today, the prime minister said that Hizballah gets all its weapons from Iran, via Damascus. The alternatives to the current state of affairs are either to expand the security zone or wage a constant war against Hizballah. The first alternative requires additional units, which would yield more casualties. As for the other alternative, there is no military solution to the Hizballah problem.

One of the chief IDF intelligence officers who was also speaking at the Knesset committee session said that there has been a 50-percent rise in the number of terror attacks by Hizballah in south Lebanon, with an annual average of 30 incidents per month.

The prime minister also addressed Knesset members on the issue of Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement]. He said that some 150 members of the organization have been detained on suspicion of military activity, and some of them have been placed in administrative detention.

It has just been reported that, summing up its debriefing on the attack on the IDF outpost, the Northern Command says that it has been recommended that an officer and three soldiers be put on trial for not being in their positions at the time when the terrorist attack took place. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv reports that none of the four was at his designated position, and the terrorists attacked from that direction.

Rabin: Hamas Gets Orders From Jordan, Arms From Egypt

TA0211083494 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Dan Izenberg]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] leaders in Jordan have issued orders for terrorist strikes inside Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin reportedly told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee yesterday.

His revelation contradicted recent statements by Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who asserted that Hamas activities in Jordan are confined to fund raising.

Rabin also said that Hamas leaders in the territories have decided to avoid conflict with the PLO. They know that as long as they do not provoke PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, he will allow them to keep their arms and will not hunt fugitives.

Rabin described the interrogation of 150 Hamas activists detained since the Tel Aviv bus bombing as "very harsh. We are acting within the guidelines of the Landau Commission." Rabin said some of the detainees would be placed under administrative detention.

A source who attended the meeting quoted Rabin as saying that "orders for (terrorist) strikes have been issued from Jordan."

Rabin said that Jordan is doing nothing to curtail the Hamas activities.

Hamas, he said, regards recent attacks, including the bus bombing, the kidnapping of Sgt. Nahshon Wachsman, and the shoot-out in Jerusalem as major successes.

The attacks have highlighted Hamas's influence on the peace process because they led to the closure of the territories, said Rabin. They have also disrupted relations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority and riveted the attention of the Palestinians population.

However, Hamas is afraid that if the PLO behaves too passively, Israel will intervene directly against it in the autonomous region, said Rabin. Hamas fugitive are so concerned about possible intervention they do not hide out inside the autonomous area, he said.

[A similar report on Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English at 0500 GMT on 2 November adds that the prime minister told the Knesset committee members that "Hamas receives funding form any possible source, including from within Europe and the United States."

[A report by Gabi Brun on page 8 of Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 2 November further adds that Rabin said that "most of the Hamas weapons are smuggled in from Egypt, but 'although the Egyptians are making efforts to prevent this, the Jordanians are more efficient in this regard.'"]

Deputy Defense Minister on Hizballah's Advanced Arms

TA0111143394 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by parliamentary correspondent Gid'on Alon]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

[FBIS Translated Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Gur told a meeting of Labor's Knesset faction that "Hizballah has recently been using sophisticated weapons systems it did not have previously, such as antitank and antihelicopter missiles, recoilless rifles, and antiaircraft machine guns.

Gur admitted that there has been a persistent deterioration in south Lebanon's security situation. It is not the first time Hizballah dared to attack an IDF [Israel Defense Forces] outpost, he said, the innovation is the weaponry at Hizballah's disposal.

Gur stressed that the weapons systems at Hizballah's disposal permits it to fire from a distance without risk. "They prepare a ambush for days, bring in equipment, and then open fire. After our forces open fire at them, they run away and leave their equipment in the field, which enables us to study it and their tactics.

Nevertheless, Gur noted that no improvement can be ascertained in the fighting capability of Hizballah's personnel, although sometimes they even carry out suicide missions.

Referring to last Saturday's Hizballah attack on an IDF outpost in the eastern sector of the security zone in south Lebanon, in which its members reached the position, Gur said that such incidents "create an uneasy feeling among us." He said the difficulty in detecting and hitting Hizballah members is due to the fact that they operate from populated areas. Terrorist positions of cover are situated inside the villages and even the snipers operate from inside settlements. "This reality makes it difficult for us to chase after them because we do not want to harm innocent people," Gur said.

The deputy defense minister said that the battle against Hizballah is tough and we do not know how it will end. He has still not received the findings of the debriefing from the attack on the IDF outpost, but "if what has been published is correct, it is not good and has to be dealt with." Referring to Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement], Gur said that in his view, it does not initiate terrorists actions from Jordanian soil although it has bases there. He admitted that in fighting Hamas "we face difficulties and there is acceptance of their actions in the Arab world."

Gur said the agreement with Jordan created a situation whereby the Jordanian option is at risk, and in fact, the accord ended the Jordanian option. He believes that if Israel shows a certain territorial readiness toward Jordan, King Husayn might be prepared to bring up the Jordanian option once more.

Labor Knesset Member Ra'anan Kohen called on Ori Or, chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, to visit the attacked IDF outpost in south Lebanon in order to get a first-hand impression of the circumstances surrounding the incident.

Beilin: Talks With 'Moderate' Hamas Not Ruled Out

TA0111170094 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 1600 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] Beilin said Israel could not agree to Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] running in elections in the territories because it advocates the destruction of Israel. But, this did not mean Israel would never hold talks with Hamas in the future.

[Begin Beilin recording] All those who tried to boycott their enemies eventually found themselves in a situation where they had to back off and to say: OK, now there is a new situation, we can talk to you. It happened to us with the PLO, it happened to the British Government with the IRA; and not only with them, there are many other examples.

I think that after so many years, especially in this century, from the FLN [Algeria's National Liberation Front] to whatever you want, it's time to say that just boycotting the other side because of its past or of its official views is wrong. It doesn't mean that we have to negotiate with the Hamas about the destruction of Israel. If that is their view, so we won't talk to them. But, if—and only if—there are these trends in the Hamas which believe that terrorism will not solve their problems and that they cannot achieve and should not achieve their targets by terrorism and are ready to talk to us—not to negotiate perhaps; we negotiated with the PLO and we have agreements with the PLO and I don't think that we are going to change them. But, if there is a question of contacts with moderate forces in the religious groups of the Palestinians, I for one do not believe that we should exclude the possibility of contacts with them.

I wanted to clarify it because it came to me as a question, not as a kind of an ideology. I don't see myself as somebody who is now going to push for this target, and I really don't know whether there are those people in the Hamas who are ready to have contacts with us. [end recording]

Rabinovich on Syrian View of Talks With Lebanon

TA0211093394 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Telephone interview with Professor Itamar Rabinovich, ambassador to the United States and chief delegate to the talks with Syria, by Mikha Friedman on 2 November; place not given—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Friedman] Good morning, Sir.

[Rabinovich] Shalom and good morning to you.

[Friedman] The assumption to date had been that the security situation in south Lebanon was one of Syria's bargaining chips in its negotiations with Israel. Does

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Syria's very consent to some kind of separate accommodation between Israel and Lebanon mean that Syria is easily willing to forsake this important bargaining chip?

[Rabinovich] All this on the assumption that Syria indeed consents to a separate arrangement. However, this is not at all certain despite recent statements to this effect both by Lebanon and apparently also by Syria.

[Friedman] Are you saying that Israel will or will not agree to a separate arrangement if Syria shows such willingness?

[Rabinovich] Israel has been willing—and it relayed this willingness to the Lebanese many months ago—to rapidly promote an arrangement with them. At one time the Lebanese foreign minister went all the way to Damascus to get the green light for such talks and received a red light instead. If it turns out that behind the statements there is indeed Syrian willingness to permit Lebanon to negotiate on its own then this will be news, and good news at that.

What happened is that the definition of Lebanon in Syria's overall perception has changed. Syria went into the peace talks talking about a comprehensive arrangement and today—after Jordan and the Palestinians made their own arrangements, of course—it has reached the point where it defines comprehensiveness as being confined to Syria and Lebanon. In this context, Syria says that it will look after Lebanon, but at the same time expects Lebanon not to take any steps unless they are coordinated with Syria.

[Friedman] It had been assumed to date that Syria and the Syrian Army definitely wanted to stay in the al-Biqa' Valley or to go on exercising their influence there. However, according to this statement, the Lebanese Army would be assuming responsibility for policing and securing this area.

[Rabinovich] I think that in this respect one must distinguish between the al-Biqa' Valley and south Lebanon. The Syrians are not in south Lebanon at present and they definitely do not want to be there even in the event of an arrangement. I believe that as far as Syria is concerned its continued military presence in the al-Biqa' Valley is a different matter; it is an ongoing Syrian interest.

[Friedman] What is Israel's interest with regard to the continued Syrian presence in the al-Biqa' Valley?

[Rabinovich] The general perception is that a Syrian pullout from Lebanon is not an Israeli issue but an international issue, which is mentioned in the al-Ta'if agreement, but we do not presume to talk on behalf of the entire international community. Of course, Syria's military presence in Lebanon has repercussions on the Israeli-Syrian balance. When we talk about security arrangements between Israel and Syria, Syria's aspirations concerning a presence in Lebanon are definitely a factor we take into account—and we say as much to the Syrians—as part of the general balance between the two countries.

[Friedman] In other words, would we be prepared to come to terms with a Syrian presence in the al-Biqa' Valley in the event of a three-way peace treaty between Israel, Syria, and Lebanon?

[Rabinovich] I would say that we do not demand a Syrian pullout as a condition for an arrangement.

[Friedman] Could northern Israel be safe without the security zone?

[Rabinovich] This would have to be tested. All Israeli positions concerning a political arrangement and security arrangements in south Lebanon are based on a trial period. What we told the Syrians and the Lebanese, as well as the whole world, is that we would be willing to contemplate a pullout if during a six-month period after a peace agreement is signed the Lebanese Government proves that it is indeed disarming Hizballah and similar organizations and that it is maintaining exemplary peace and stability in south Lebanon.

[Friedman] Do you believe the Lebanese Army is capable of doing what we have actually been unable to do, that is, providing security to our northern settlements? Can it do it?

[Rabinovich] First of all, we are talking about the Lebanese Army with the backing of the Syrians. Second, we would not be disappearing from the picture, of course. Even if we are a few km south of there, we would not be getting out of the picture; we are talking about three elements which would be in charge of providing security. One must also bear in mind that as far as we are concerned, a peace arrangement does not mean signing pieces of paper but changing the reality. The moment we reach agreements with Syria and Lebanon will also be the moment when Syria and the Lebanese Government will have to change the current reality in Lebanon.

[Friedman] Have the recent Lebanese and Syrian proposals about a possible Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon in exchange for some sort of arrangement been raised only in the media or also in the direct contacts you have been holding with your Syrian counterpart in Washington?

[Rabinovich] At the moment we are talking about declarations only. The issue has not yet been brought up in the contacts held in Washington.

[Friedman] Itamar Rabinovich, thank you very much.

[Rabinovich] Thank you and good morning.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Prince Hasan Clarifies Remarks on Jerusalem Sites

TA0111180294 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1605 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Jordan's Crown Prince Hasan reportedly stated in a news conference in Casablanca today that he would be willing to hand over the authority for the holy sites in Jerusalem to the Palestinians in 1996. Commenting on this report in an interview with our correspondent Gid'on Kouts, Prince Hasan said that Jordan continues to retain its rights on behalf of the Muslim world and that in due course it will be willing to hand them over to an Islamic committee that really represents the entire Muslim world.

[Begin recording] [Kouts] In an interview with Qol Yisra'el immediately after the closing session of the Casablanca conference the crown prince clarified the remarks attributed to him. What I said is that we are looking for a way to distribute moral authority between Jews, Muslims, and Christians in Jerusalem. I am speaking of moral authority within the Old City's walls. Today, there is a Muslim authority represented by the Waqf Council. If you recall, several months ago we transferred the Waqf authorities in the territories to the Palestinian Authority [PA] because early empowerment and national authority mean responsibility over the territories.

At the same time, it is our hope that in Jerusalem we will engage in a pan-Muslim debate. I was happy to hear Chairman 'Arafat say in his speech today that he urges a dialogue between the religions, seeing as how we are approaching the 2000th birthday of Jesus and we must integrate Muslims, Christians, and Jews. And, when the time comes and the PA is effectively established, we will join the general consensus in the context of Jerusalem. At this time, however, the waqf powers in Jerusalem remain in our hands.

[Hasan, in English] We don't fight over religious rights. You preserve those rights and consolidate them in the context of an Islamic identity and, if the issue comes effectively to that [word indistinct] with the Waqf in the occupied territories to the point when you say Jordanian Waqf or Palestinian Waqf, then clearly we are responsible to the Muslim [word indistinct]. We hope as a result of the discussion between us that we can evolve, as I said, an Islamic council which is truly representative of Islam.

[Kouts translates and continues] No one waives religious rights, Prince Hasan said. We are in a transition period. I am glad that the Washington Declaration recognizes those Muslim rights. We represent the Muslim world and we will do our best until the situation changes.

It seems, therefore, that 'Arafat's joy at the plenum was premature since Jordan retains its rights. [end recording]

Foreign Affairs Committee Debates Peace Treaty

JN0111134394 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Ayman al-Safadi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman—The Foreign Affairs Committee at the Lower House of Parliament will in a matter of days present its recommendations on the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty to the House, which will start debating it early next week, well-informed parliamentary sources said Monday [31 October].

The committee, which yesterday held two meetings with government officials on the "technical aspects" of the treaty, will tomorrow discuss the political dimensions of the accord with Prime Minister 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali, the committee's president, Deputy 'Abd-al- Karim al-Kabariti (al-'Aqabah), told the Jordan Times.

The treaty which the government presented to the House as a draft law on Saturday, was referred to the committee Sunday after a short debate in which the opposition attacked it as an unconstitutional accord that falls short of realising Jordanian and Arab rights.

Forty-seven out of 73 deputies present at Sunday's session voted in favour of referring the treaty to the committee, while only 19 lawmakers supported the Islamic Action Front's (IAF) motion to reject it.

The 23-member Foreign Affairs Committee, in which all the House blocs are represented, began its meeting with a speech from Mr. al-Kabarati, who urged his colleagues to deal with the treaty with "an open heart and mind and away from attempts to make ideological stands which can be made in the House when debate of the treaty begins."

He told the committee members, who include three IAF deputies, that the duty of the panel was to study all aspects of the accord, gather information about it and then present its views to the House.

"Before we start," Mr. al-Kabariti said, "let's agree that there is a deep-rooted heritage of enmity and hatred between us and the idea of an Israeli entity." That, he said, is manifested in many expressions and stands that have formed "our collective conscience for the past decades."

But today the country stands at a threshold of an historic era, which, with the ratification of the treaty, will lead to the birth of a future governed by the logic of peace, Mr. al-Kabariti said.

"The logic of peace conflicts with the mentality of war in that it celebrates heroism and patriotism to protect life and development while the mentality of war urges heroism and patriotism at the expense of life and development," said Mr. al-Kabariti, a leading member of the National Democratic Coalition.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Mr. al-Kabariti urged his colleagues at the committee to differentiate between the Palestinian cause and the Jordanian cause in dealing with the treaty.

"This is not the place to discuss the Palestinian cause, even though it will remain a national and Islamic concern in our conscience," he said.

He said the concern today was with the Jordanian cause, and "this is the place to discuss it."

Stressing that "he who chose Jordan as his homeland for ever, with its leadership, borders rights and duties, is the Jordanian," Mr. al-Kabariti urged members of the committee to be "true to our Jordanian identity and debate the treaty with that in mind."

The House debate of the accord is expected to be marked by tension as the opposition, led by the IAF, has asserted it will "fight (the peace treaty) with all our power," before the House takes a vote on it.

The House cannot introduce any changes to the treaty to which the Kingdom entered on Oct. 26, with its choices limited to either approving or rejecting it.

But parliamentary sources said the House can make recommendations which the government can take into consideration in the bilateral talks it is holding with Israel on economic and development issues. The government has said these talks could take up to nine months before they are finalised.

The treaty will go into effect as law after Parliament ratifies it and His Majesty King Husayn signs it into law.

Party Denounces Treaty With 'Jewish Enemy'

JN3110211094 Amman AL-SABIL in Arabic 25-31 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The Constitutional Jordanian Arab Front Party has issued a statement rejecting the peace treaty between Jordan and the Jewish enemy. The statement said that officials lost their credibility after the treaty, because they reneged on their promises by concluding separate agreements.

The statement noted that the treaty did not stress the right of return for refugees and the displaced people. It denounced estrangement with the brethren in Damascus and Beirut. It added that "through what we have given and relinquished to them, Jews have now realized things for which they would have needed great armies and weapons to realize."

The statement wondered: "What will history and the future generations say about those who have done this to us?"

Treaty Opponents Claim Government Attacks, Bans

JN0111154494 Amman AL-SABIL in Arabic 1-7 Nov 94 p 29

[FBIS Translated Text] Eight Jordanian parties opposed to peaceful settlement with the Zionist enemy have issued a statement asking the government to reinstate democratic rights and back off its repressive policies. The statement reads as follows:

Given the government's encroachments on the freedom of expression, carried out by official government apparatuses against popular protests in the Governorates of Irbid, al-Zarqa', and Amman, in which citizens expressed their opposition to the Jordanian-Israeli treaty signed late last week, the Jordanian national opposition parties would like to condemn these practices by the government's security apparatus, which contravene the citizens' most basic democratic rights. These repressive practices have made it clear that the forces opposed to democracy want to be unleashed so as to revive the decades of repression and the confiscation of rights.

The statement added: On Monday, 24 October 1994, the national opposition parties informed the Ministry of Interior that they will call for popular marches and sit-ins to express their opposition to the Jordanian-Israeli treaty. The government agreed to provide protection for these marches as part of their security duties. This remained the case until Wednesday [26 October], the day on which the treaty was signed, when protection was denied to such marches and sit-ins. Since Thursday, 27 October 1994, the government, represented by the Ministry of Interior, has backed down on this position, and begun, through its administrative officers and security apparatuses, to ban such activities and make arrests in al-Zarqa' and Irbid. It has intensified its military presence, thus reviving the manifestations of fear, which disappeared over the past four years.

The statement went on to say: The government apparatuses went as far as to attack and injure deputy 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant while he was leaving the Abu-Hurayrah Mosque in Amman. These same apparatuses also attempted to attack deputy Ahmad al-Kufahi at a rally held in Irbid. Moreover, these apparatuses made arrests at al-Yarmuk University, where they severely beat several students. This campaign coincided with arrests of several political party leaders in the city of al-Zarqa', where they were held in custody for two days, 27-28 October.

The statement said: While condemning these practices and demanding a halt to them, as well as the punishment of their perpetrators, the signatories of this statement would like to reiterate their right to express their views freely on the Jordanian-Israeli capitulation treaty, using all legitimate democratic means. They will continue to make their views known to the people, who will judge their positions and acts, as well as the positions and acts of others. Similarly, we will continue to defend the democratic gains the people have made thanks to the efforts of the sincere citizens who sought Jordan's prosperity, progress, and immunity. We advise the government to reconsider its policies before the situation gets worse, because going back on falsehood is always a virtue.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Islamic Deputies Disperse Antipeace Demonstrators

JN2810181094 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 94

[Report by Randah Habib in Amman]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the first Friday following the signing of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty, a number of mosque preachers criticized this treaty and urged the government to abandon it.

Limited demonstrations were staged in some area, but were soon dispersed, thanks to the interference of Islamic deputies from the House of Representatives, who asked the demonstrators to return to their homes to restrain anti-democratic moves in the kingdom.

An official source said Islamic Deputy 'Abd-al-Mun'im Abu-Zant was slightly bruised following a fist-fight between his supporters and supporters of another shaykh, Sami al-Najjar, who was appointed to deliver Friday's sermon, after Shaykh Abu-Zant tried to deliver the sermon in his place.

Meanwhile, seven Islamists were released today. They were detained yesterday for inciting demonstrations without an official license.

Popular and official efforts were made to prevent the supporters of the peace process from staging demonstrations in support of the treaty for fear of confrontations with opponents.

The government is due to present the treaty to Parliament tomorrow, Saturday, for discussions and endorsement.

Israeli Demand to Close Hamas' Offices Said Rejected

JN0111210794 Amman AL-MAJD in Arabic 31 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] An official source has stated that Jordan rejected an Israeli demand to seal off Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] offices in Amman following the Tel Aviv operation out of its conviction that these offices do not carry out any military role and that their role is confined to political and media issues.

The source told AL-MAJD that Jordan had earlier voiced reservations over an Israeli proposal that Jordan play a intermediary role with Hamas to release Sergeant Nahshun Wachsman when he was kidnapped and before the storming operation to rescue him.

The source denied reports that Hamas leaders in Jordan were placed under house arrest or that their passports were confiscated. The source disclosed that a single contact was made with the Hamas's official spokesman Ibrahim Ghawshah, who was asked not to issue statements in Amman regarding Tel Aviv operation.

Israel Reportedly Seeking Jordanian Laborers

JN0111205394 Amman AL-MAJD in Arabic 31 Oct 94 p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] AL-MAJD has learned that Israel has asked Jordan to consider the idea of supplying Israel with Jordanian laborers to work in Israeli farms and construction projects instead of Palestinian workers, who were denied access to Israel and prevented from working there since the security cordon was imposed on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip following the Tel Aviv operation.

Informed sources told AL-MAJD that serious contacts are currently under way between the Jordanian and Israeli sides with the aim of carrying out this proposal as soon as possible.

The sources said that Israel tried to bring workers from Asian and East European countries, but it refrained from doing so due to the high cost of these involved compared with that of the Palestinians who worked in Israel in the past. This prompted Israel to think of employing Jordanian workers with wages close to those of the Palestinian workers.

The sources added that Jordan, which suffers from a large-scale unemployment problem, is showing great readiness to meet the Israeli demand which will help reduce unemployment, accelerate the pace of normalization, and produce immediate fruits from the peace treaty. It will also exacerbate 'Arafat's economic crisis and cause further confusion to the Palestinian Authority.

Columnist Asks Clinton To Consider Israeli Extremism

JN2910211594 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 94 pp 25, 28

["Everyday" column by Tariq Masarwah: "Religious Prohibition, Extremism, and Terrorism"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Just to bring up something that should be well-known to everyone, we would like to submit to the U.S. President, and naturally to our own people, this report: Three senior Israeli rabbis have issued a religious ruling prohibiting support for the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty. A few months ago, one of them, Rabbi Shapira [name as transliterated], was Israel's chief rabbi. He has signed a religious ruling to the effect that this [Jordanian-Israeli] agreement includes things that conflict with the Torah and encroach upon the Israeli people's right to the land of Israel!

President Clinton should have paused at this report before the Knesset, just as he did before our Parliament. He should have denounced extremism and terrorism before the Knesset too. This is because terrorism is not necessarily just Arab or Islamic terrorism. Goldstein, who killed dozens of people at the Ibrahimi Mosque, was a religious man who adhered to the ruling of the Jewish rabbis. Thus, extremism and terrorism also apply to him!

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Why doesn't President Clinton dare stand up against the Zionist extremism and terrorism? We do not wish to answer this question because we already know the answer. However, we want to present this issue to the Jordanian negotiators and ask them to demand in the coming meetings that the ruling issued by Rabbi Shapira and his two colleagues be withdrawn. These meetings should discuss canceling everything that is racist, in accordance with the treaty. The Jordanian negotiator should also demand the canceling of the maps of the "land of Israel" that are carved on each tomb in the military cemetery. This land includes both Palestine and Jordan!

The U.S. President's emphasis on extremism and terrorism before our Parliament should have been coupled with a similar emphasis in his speech before the Knesset. The person who set fire to the al-Aqsa Mosque was a Christian extremist, and those who opened fire on dozens of people in Hebron and in the al-Aqsa Mosque's yards were Jewish extremists who committed terrorist acts. Thus, why should we continue to be labeled by extremism and terrorism while everyone ignores the other side of the story?

This Torah ruling is binding from the religious viewpoint, and it gives the Jewish extremists an excuse to resist the Jordanian-Israeli treaty. Will we hear from our government that it has drawn the attention of Tel Aviv and Washington to this interesting development at a time when the treaty's ink has not yet dried?

Clinton Called 'Outstanding Actor,' 'Campaigner'

JN3110155894 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Oct 94 pp 32, 26

["Last Station" column by Salih al-Qallab: "He Went and He Gained"]

[FBIS Translated Text] U.S. President Bill Clinton's tour of the region was very successful. He proved he is an outstanding actor and a first-class election campaigner. He addressed our parliament as a pious Muslim and believer and noted that in the United States there are Muslims who perform prayers five times a day. He addressed the Israeli Knesset as a Jewish Rabbi born out of the fables of the Torah.

In a few days, the U.S. Congressional elections will start. Clinton has prepared for these elections by informing his country's Muslims that he is a pious Shaykh and by confirming to Jews that he is more committed to the Torah than they are. He has also assured the arms and oil companies, which benefit from maintaining the tense situation in the Gulf, that he cares about their interests more than any of his predecessors.

Clinton, who is very skillful in election battles, did not forget to tickle the emotions of Protestants, Anglicans, and Catholics by saying he and his wife are used to going to church every Sunday to pray and to mention the name of the Christ and his mother Mary, peace be upon them.

This handsome young man, who reminds Americans of President Kennedy, the most popular U. S. president, strongly defeated the Republicans and George Bush in the last presidential elections. He can cry and laugh at the same time. He makes promises to excess. He has the ability to make his audience soar to great heights while, in fact, they remain on the ground with no change at all in their position.

Clinton has made us soar to seventh heaven. At one point, he made us feel that this part of the world will become a paradise drowning in dollars and factories, and that it will swim in abundant water. Now, he has returned to his country with great electoral gains, leaving us to our rosy dreams. The desert is still desert and things have not changed a bit.

Was all that happened just a well-directed play whose only goal was the U.S. elections and the boosting of the reputation and image of our dear guest, who inundated us with promises and dreams and who changed the shaykh's turban into a Rabbi's skullcap in a matter of hours?

We should not rush things. We have to wait. In a situation like ours, the beautiful dream becomes a demand in view of reality. However, while waiting, we should not fall prey to internecine fighting. We must spare all our capabilities and weapons, because this dream could vanish and become a nightmare more quickly than we had expected.

Paper Praises Restoration of 'Warmth' to U.S. Ties

JN2910121494 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 94 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "The Developed Jordanian-U.S. Relations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] His Majesty King Husayn's commendation of the relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the United States is the most explicit indication of the continued progress and growth of those relations.

His majesty's statements came at the conclusion of the visit of the great U.S. guest, President Bill Clinton, who represented his country's administration as witness to the Jordanian-Israeli treaty.

It is known that the U.S. Administration has played an important and vital role in sponsoring the overall peace process, including the Jordanian-Israeli track of negotiations.

Like his predecessor Bush, President Clinton has been careful on numerous occasions to commend Jordan's constructive role under his majesty the king's leadership in maintaining the momentum of the peace process and ensuring that an appropriate atmosphere for advancing this process is maintained.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

President Clinton's visit and the signing of the treaty have crowned a joint Jordanian-U.S. effort. In the course of this effort, it has been possible to overcome some of the obstacles that faced relations between the two countries following the Gulf crisis. Thus, it has been possible for those relations to gradually, systematically, and uninterruptedly restore a great deal of clarity and vitality. This was apparent in the guest president's address to parliament in which he stressed the superpower's support for this country and its leadership and people.

Therefore, King Husayn's words offer the best and most accurate description of the level reached by these relations. This is thanks to the joint interest and to his majesty's relentless efforts to return those relations to their normal status as traditional relations that existed between his majesty the king and eight U.S. Presidents. Those relations have been cemented over the years between the two peoples and both countries' constitutional, intellectual, and scientific institutions.

It is both fortunate and the outcome of sound judgment that the Jordanian-U.S. relations have fully restored their health and warmth, especially under the post-cold war circumstances and the end of competition between the two superpowers. This will definitely be in the interest of our country on the regional and international levels, without having the least effect on Jordan's independent national policy which responds to the interests of its people and Arab nation.

IAF Statement Condemns Casablanca Conference

JN0111131894 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Nov 94 p 2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Amman (J.T.)—The Islamic Action Front (IAF) on Monday [31 October] issued a statement condemning the Middle East and North Africa Economic Summit in Casablanca as very dangerous to the Arab and Islamic nations, charging that it was convened solely to benefit the Israeli economy.

Signed by IAF Secretary-General Ishaq al-Farhan, the statement said the Arab and Islamic nations should "beware of the consequences of implementing this conference's resolutions and recommendations as they are bound to severely damage their economies."

Noting that the conference was being attended by a large Israeli delegation including Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the statement said that the meeting "marks a clear sign on the part of the organisers to ensure an end to the Arab boycott of Israel."

Noting that the conference was preceded by a decision on the part of Arab Gulf states to end a boycott against companies dealing with Israel, the statement said that any move to end the boycott will be illegal and in violation of the Arab League's regulations.

Referring to Mr. Rabin's statement at the conference that there was no more separate Israeli economy and Arab economy but rather a Middle East economy, the statement said that this declaration clearly reflects the "U.S.-Israeli intention of imposing hegemony on the region."

"This declaration reflects the first dangerous results of the peace treaties signed with the Zionist enemy and constitutes a clear penetration of the Arab and Islamic world, underlining U.S. hegemony on the Arab oil wealth," it said.

"It is suprising to see the Arab common market failing to rise after decades of its initiation while the so-called Middle East economic project is fast emerging as a fact, with American backing and American drive to ensure a strong Israeli economy," it said.

"What is more surprising is to see Arab and Muslim nations attending a conference with Israel with the exclusion of Iraq, Syria, Libya and Iran and with Iraq and Libya continuing to be subjected to unjust embargos," the statement added.

This conference, it said, "practically marks the demise of the institution of the Arab League and an illegal termination of the Arab boycott of Israel and poses a grave danger to the Arab economy at the local, regional and international levels."

An Iranian newspaper also condemned the economic conference in Casablanca, telling Arab states they should not allow-Israel into their markets.

The Tehran Times said an Israeli role in Arab markets would only benefit the Jewish state.

"The Zionist firms and their sister companies in the U.S. will establish an economic imperialism over Arab lands which will entail further economic misery for the Arab people," said the paper, quoted by the official Iranian news agency IRNA.

'Second Installment' of King Husayn Interview

TA2810143894 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (LESHABAT supplement) in Hebrew 28 Oct 94 p 7

["Second installment" of "special" interview with King Husayn by Smadar Peri at the al-Nadwah Palace in Amman on 24 October]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Peri] Your Excellency, in your address at the opening of the Jordanian Parliament earlier this week you called Jerusalem a "jewel" and pledged to go on guarding the holy sites. 'Arafat immediately responded with expletives.

[Husayn] I would like to explain my feelings on the issue of Jerusalem. God, in his wisdom, created Jerusalem as a holy place of special importance to the descendants of Abraham. We have no intention of fighting for the holy sites. We want to live in peace and harmony with

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

everybody and to recognize the rights of the other side. Sovereignty over those places is only in the hands of God.

[Peri] A rather bizarre situation has been created: Jordan appointed a mufti in Jerusalem, and 'Arafat appointed one of his own. This is a political struggle.

[Husayn] It is indeed a bizarre situation. Two muftis, and both of them Palestinian.... I am very sorry about this situation.

I do not think there is anybody in the Arab world who did and suffered so much for Jerusalem and the Palestinians as Jordan. I also hope very much that somebody (meaning 'Arafat—author's note) is not trying to draw attention to himself at our expense in the name of Jerusalem.

[Peri] The other side, 'Arafat, is trying to establish facts on the ground.

[Husayn] In the negotiations conducted by our Palestinian brothers with Israel it was agreed that the status of Jerusalem would be determined only in the final stage of the deliberations. We have been responsible for the holy sites to date, and at this stage nobody can deprive us of this right and responsibility. This is our obligation and duty toward the Arab world. And as long as there is nobody else to do it at this stage, we will continue to fulfill our duty until we find a solution that is acceptable to all the sides.

[Peri] Your grandfather, King 'Abdallah, was assassinated on the steps of the mosque in Jerusalem. Do you still relive the images of the assassination you witnessed?

[Husayn] My grandfather was full of goodwill for reaching peace, and he was very close to reaching an agreement. His memory and the memory of that event have been with me for 40 years. I am very happy, very glad, and very proud that I succeeded in attaining an agreement.

[Peri] Your Majesty, upon the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan could you indicate who are the enemies of peace?

[Husayn] I believe the enemies of peace feed on misery and despair, lack of confidence and fear, into which they blend their aspirations. Unfortunately, they are pessimistic. They would rather denounce than look ahead. However, they are the minority. The overwhelming majority supports the agreement, and we must show them results. At the same time, we must struggle with all those who try to distort Islam in order to attain other goals.

[Peri] There is criticism in Jordan that the peace treaty with Israel was concluded in record time, that the pace was too fast.

[Husayn] I am aware of this claim. When it transpired that the treaty was about to be signed people were surprised. Skeptics refused to believe that is was feasible. They feared it would be an unjust and unfair agreement and that we would fail to regain our rights.

People were sure that we were in for at least another two, three, or four years of running in a vicious circle without attaining any results. They saw a lengthy period of misery, poverty, and despair ahead of them during which the extremists would attain their goals. I believe that thanks to the fast pace with which we reached the agreement we managed to pull the rug from under the feet of the extremists.

[Peri] Are you not worried that the current criticism might generate terrorist attacks by the enemies of the agreement?

[Husayn] I challenge and dare all critics to show me where it is written that Islam supports terror. I am a devout Muslim and I know my religion. Let them show me where it is written that Islam opposes peace, coexistence, and reconciliation between people.

[Peri] Perhaps the agreement was reached fast so as not to miss another opportunity?

[Husayn] There is no doubt that the agreement we have just reached constitutes sufficient proof that it could have been attained years before. We missed many opportunities because of mistakes committed on both sides. I think Mr. Rabin also felt that way and it was important for him to reach an agreement. We did not give in. Jordan did not cede any of its rights. And, whenever we had to tie loose ends in order to conclude the agreement Mr. Rabin and I met and an agreement was reached.

[Peri] How do you envision our region in another five or 10 years: three independent states—Jordan, Israel, and a Palestinian state? A confederation?

[Husayn] It seems to me there is no point in drawing a map of the region. No description of the future will be accurate and it might not meet the tests. Agreements are reached only when people have full freedom of choice and they know exactly what they want.

Therefore, I reiterate, it is too early to talk about a confederation. We in Jordan know where we stand. But where do the others stand? The future relations will develop gradually. They must be built. One must not forget that we have had many agreements that did not produce any results.

[Peri] An infrastructure for relations was created upon the signing of the treaty between Israel and Jordan.

[Husayn] It is best to focus on the existent infrastructures in the two countries: the people, the citizens of Israel and Jordan who take part in determining their fate and future; citizens who have the right to express themselves and make demands, both for better and for worse. Things will not work between us without democracy. The agreement was not signed between myself and Mr. Rabin or between the two negotiating teams, but

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

between our peoples. I wholeheartedly believe that Jordan is not just me. Jordan derives most of its strength from its experience, from the suffering it has undergone, and mainly from its people.

[Peri] Israel has peace with Egypt, an agreement with the Palestinians, and now we have a peace treaty with Jordan. Is Israel at long last becoming an integral part of the Middle East?

[Husayn] I think so. But beyond that, a great deal depends on what we do from now on. We have not yet attained all that we are truly capable of accomplishing. We are only at the very beginning of the road.

I believe that the way we will nurture our interpersonal relations is very important. It is not an agreement between leaders. Its future will be determined by the people. I propose that our relations should from the outset be based on self-respect and on the sincere aspiration to combine the qualities and talents of our good people, both in Jordan and in Israel. This is a big challenge.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Birri on Israeli Pullout, 'Resistance,' Army

NC3110192894 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1642 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] [dateline, passage indistinct] In an interview, Lebanese Chamber of Deputies Speaker Birri reiterated that Israel should implement Resolution 425 and withdraw from the south. He said Lebanon now has a strong army able to deploy immediately to secure Lebanon's territory and border and a central government able to make decisions to defend legitimacy and achieve security and stability throughout Lebanese territory. This government, he went on, is supported by all political and popular parties and forces and the UN Interim Forces have been stationed in Lebanon since 1978 to implement Resolution 425.

He noted that Israel still repeats its claims that it has no ambitions on Lebanese territory and water and said we would like to believe it. He added that Israel claimed there was no strong army or central government in Lebanon able to implement Resolution 425, saying that all these justifications are no longer valid. He asked: How long will we wait for [word indistinct] and the two sponsors of the peace process to implement this resolution?

In his interview with MENA, the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies speaker expressed his belief that Israel has not yet entered the peace experiment.

He said Israel has established peace with Egypt without normalizing [word indistinct] and normalized relations with Jordan without peace. But with the Palestinians, he added, there is no normalization or peace and remarked that they [the Israelis] wanted Jordan to be the gateway for normalizing relations with Israel.

Birri reiterated the need for strategic coordination between Lebanon and Syria. He said both countries seek their full rights, noting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's assertion that Syria wants Israel to pull out of the Golan to the 4 June [1967] border in return for normal relations and in the context of the principle of land for peace.

He pointed out that the region has entered a crucial phase and that the coming days will reveal Israel's true intentions concerning peace with Syria and Lebanon. This peace, he noted, has now been put to the test at a time when [words indistinct] after peace with Jordan and the Palestinians.

Birri said the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli occupation, led by the Amal Movement battalions, began before 1984 after Yasir 'Arafat's Palestinian forces left Lebanon. He added that this national resistance preceded Hizballah, which did not exist then.

He said Israel justified its occupation of Lebanese territory since 1987 and its recurrent acts of aggression, claiming that the reason was the Palestinian military factions' presence in Lebanon. When these forces withdrew, he said, the Israelis began to talk about the Lebanese resistance and he affirmed that the resistance existed as a response to this continuing occupation.

Birri said the Lebanese people in the south and western al-Biqa' pay a dear price with their blood and martyrs every day because of the daily attacks by the ground, air, and naval occupation forces, which fire missiles and shells on villages, homes, and innocent civilian women and children. He noted that the Israeli attacks took a new turn last week with the use of [word indistinct] bombs, which killed five civilians and inflicted grave damage on southern homes and villages.

He praised Egypt and President Husni Mubarak's support for Lebanon's stance on the peace process and their backing for Lebanon's efforts to implement Resolution 425. He said that in light of its pan-Arab role Egypt sees itself responsible for the Lebanese cause and that Egypt's [words indistinct] only for Lebanon's sake.

Commenting on Lebanon's relations with Arab countries, Birri said: We are encircled by the Arabs more than by Israel. But he praised Kuwait, which announced it would not establish ties with Israel before peace is achieved and Israel withdraws from Syrian and Lebanese territory.

He described the Casablanca conference as an attempt to push through peace in the region. He said that after this conference Israel will provide the commodity and the Arab world will become the consumer.

He added that Israel is trying to delay the efforts to achieve peace with Lebanon so that it can realize its economic plan, because it knows that Lebanon can confront it in this region.

On Security After Israeli Withdrawal

NC0111081994 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In an interview with Mustafa Najib, chairman of the board of directors of the Egyptian news agency [MENA], Chamber Speaker Nabih Birri has reiterated that the Lebanese Government can dispatch well over 25,000 troops together with their military hardware to the south immediately and establish security there after the withdrawal of Israeli forces. Speaker Birri stressed the need for strategic coordination between Lebanon and Syria, adding that both countries seek their full rights.

The chamber speaker said that the region is passing through a crucial stage, noting that the coming days will reveal Israel's true intentions concerning peace with Syria and Lebanon. Birri said that the implementation of Resolution 425 does not need negotiations or another agreement because it clearly calls for Israel's unconditional and full withdrawal from south Lebanon. [passage omitted]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Syria's al-Shar' Holds News Conference

NC0111135194 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1135 GMT 1 Nov 94

[News conference by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar' with unidentified correspondents at the Presidential Palace in B'abda on 1 November—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Al-Shar'] As usual, I conveyed to President Ilyas al-Hirawi a message from his brother President Hafiz al-Asad. Speaker Nabih Birri, Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, and brother [Foreign] Minister Buwayz were present during the meeting. The message naturally deals with the summit that was held in Damascus between President Hafiz al-Asad and U.S. President Bill Clinton. Any questions?

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, naturally you are aware of President Ilyas al-Hirawi's proposal for the establishment of a political and military committee [between Lebanon and Israel]. Naturally, you are also aware of Israel's reply, which contains a condition that concerns the Syrians who are supposed to help the Lebanese state to protect security in the south. What is your stance on this subject?

[Al-Shar'] As is known, for several years Lebanon has been calling for the implementation of Security Council 425. This resolution calls on Israel to fully withdraw from southern Lebanon without preconditions. We understand that the statement by President Ilyas al-Hirawi is based on this resolution. Regarding the other aspects, when Israel is prepared to fully withdraw from southern Lebanon in implementation of this resolution, it is natural that security measures will be taken in southern Lebanon and that a committee will be formed for this purpose. We understand that President al-Hirawi's statement is within this framework.

[Correspondent] Was the proposal discussed during the meeting?

[Al-Shar'] Yes, we discussed this topic in detail. We also discussed how this statement was misunderstood or distorted by the media.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, following the summit President Clinton spoke about some progress while President al-Asad spoke about Syria's readiness to establish normal relations after withdrawal. What is the progress about which President Clinton spoke?

[Al-Shar'] In fact, we saw some progress during President Clinton's visit. He himself referred to this progress in public statements which he made after his talks in Damascus, after his talks in Israel, and after he left the region for Washington. We also felt that the U.S. President understands Syria's just demands regarding the comprehensive nature of a solution and the need for a full withdrawal in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242, 338, and 425—that is to say, withdrawal from all the occupied Syrian Golan and from southern Lebanon. We also felt that President Clinton wants to push forward the peace process more than ever before. He believes that he personally and his administration are committed to doing their utmost to push forward this process out of their conviction of the importance of achieving a just, comprehensive, and real peace in the region.

[Correspondent, in English] It seems to me that there is some [words indistinct].

[Al-Shar', in English] It depends very much on the good intention of the Israeli Government in responding to the peace requirements announced by Syria, whether it is during President Clinton's visit to Damascus and his talks with President al-Asad or during President al-Asad's speech before the Syrian parliament when he spoke about Syria's readiness to meet the objective requirements of peace, including the full withdrawal and the peaceful normal relations with Israel.

[Correspondent, in English] [Words indistinct]

[Al-Shar', in English] When you talk with the Americans, and which is the focal point at the moment, there was a convergence of ideas that the two tracks, the Syrian and the Lebanese tracks, are parallel and the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions should lead to a full withdrawal from the Golan Heights and from the south of Lebanon and the comprehensiveness of the solution is an important objective for the American administration as much as it is an important objective for Syria and Lebanon. And at the same time, there was an agreement and identical views that real progress on the Syrian-Israeli track will speed up a similar progress on the Lebanese-Israeli track, and that peace with Syria will open the way for peace with Lebanon and will open the way for a comprehensive and a real peace in the region.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, given the progress that you mentioned the U.S. President has praised, [words indistinct], it is being said that this allowed Lebanon [words indistinct] which his excellency the president has announced. Do you approve of this opinion and this talk?

[Al-Shar', in English] Our confidence with the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese institutions and the Lebanese people is never the subject of doubt. Our coordination with Lebanon is very deep and very strong. Whatever the Lebanese Government and the Lebanese political leaders think is appropriate, they are in fact doing so in the light of the deep coordination and the continued coordination between the Lebanese and the Syrians. And what President al-Hirawi has announced was in fact announced a long time ago by Lebanese Government officials.

Hizballah Attacks SLA in South

NC0211102694 Paris AFP in English 0928 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Text] Sidon, Lebanon, Nov 2 (AFP)—Iranian-backed Hizballah guerrillas said they detonated a bomb inside

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Israel's "security zone" in south Lebanon Wednesday [2 November], killing a member of the proxy South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia.

Security officials confirmed the attack but did not say whether there were any casualties.

The Shiite Moslem fundamentalist group said the bomb blast took place as an SLA patrol was passing by the village of Burj.

"The body of a pro-Israeli agent was seen lying on the spot," said the Hizballah statement released in Sidon.

Tension has been high in south Lebanon for the past five days amid a flare-up of guerrilla attacks that left one Israeli soldier dead and six wounded Saturday, two SLA militiamen wounded Sunday and another SLA member wounded Tuesday.

Israelis Shell South Areas, Overfly South

NC0111204094 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] At 1645 today the Israeli forces bombarded Wadi Haris, Kafra, and Yatar from their positions in Tayr Harfa. Enemy aircraft overflew the area. The inhabitants of Yatar said earlier that the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon [UNIFIL] told them that their village would be attacked by the Israelis.

At 1730 the outskirts of Zibqin and Jibal al-Butm came under 155-mm artillery barrage from the Israeli positions in Tayr Harfa. The sporadic shelling continued until 1830. The bombardment was accompanied by hostile overflights in the area.

At 1930 the Israeli forces shelled Majdal Zun. Three 82-mm rounds fell near a UNIFIL position in the village.

'Sources' on Commitment to UN Resolution

MM0111113994 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 30 Oct 94 p 4

[Report by Walid Shuqayr: "Pressure Over Hizballah Will Not Change Our Negotiating Position"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Beirut—Lebanese Government sources have stated that the American clamor against Hizballah and the resistance will never change Lebanon's position in the negotiations, which is one of insistence on the implementation of Security Council Resolution 425 as being the fundamental solution to the security issues raised by the West over the situation in Lebanon.

The sources said that some U.S. Administration officials "are making noises about this matter because there are pressures from various American circles in favor of lifting the ban imposed by the U.S. Administration on Lebanon."

They asserted that "if the aim of the pressure exerted on Lebanon by raising the issue of Hizballah and the resistance is to compel Lebanon to change its position insisting on the implementation of resolution 425 and on coordination with Syria, then we will not change that position." The sources were commenting the statement made the day before yesterday by Philip Wilcox, the U.S. State Department official in chage of combatting terrorism, in which he called on the government to hold a dialogue with the United States on issues of security and Hizballah.

The sources said that some of the campaigns against the government, even internally, are meant to put pressure on Lebanon "because its officials have maintained their position in the negotiations."

They emphasized that Lebanon "cannot seek to stop the operations against the Israeli occupation before liberation, and will not agree to be lured into signing a peace agreement with Israel before Syria, not even by one hour. We have conveyed that position to President Hafiz al-Asad. That is a Lebanese position before being a Syrian one. We have no intention of rushing matters, particularly as negotiations on the Syria track are making progress. If they had failed or if they were to take a long time, one would hypothetically consider the possibility of Lebanon preceding Syria but, on the basis of the available facts, that is not the case. And if there is a call for a dialogue about Hizballah, we call for a dialogue about implementation of Security council resolution 425." [passage omitted]

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev Arrives on Visit

JN0111183594 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He was received at the Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the heads of the Eastern Europe and Protocol departments at the Foreign Ministry, and the Russian ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

Al-Shar Welcomes Kozyrev

JN0111201994 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev arrived in Damascus this evening on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He was received at the Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the heads of the Eastern Europe and Protocol departments at the Foreign Ministry, and the Russian ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

In a statement to reporters, Kozyrev said that Syria is one of the most important states in the region in terms of the peace process, and that a comprehensive peace in the Middle East region cannot be established without Syria. Kozyrev said that the peace march on the Syrian-Israeli track has reached a decisive stage, affirming the importance of the Russian role in the peace process as one of the two cosponsors, in coordination with the U.S. cosponsor. Kozyrev said: Each of us deals with the issue in accordance with an independent approach.

Kozyrev also said that the visit also aims to strengthen the longstanding, strong bilateral relations.

In a statement to reporters, al-Shar' weclomed Mr. Kozyrev in Damascus, expressing the hope that the talks between the two sides will be constructive and fruitful, especially regarding the peace process, because Russia has a cosponsor status in this process, in partnership with the United States. He said: We hope to exchange views on the peace process, on what has been realized, what will be realized, and what should be realized, especially on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks. Al-Shar' pointed out that the current bilateral relations will be discussed in all aspects with the aim of developing and improving them.

Kozyrev Meets With al-Asad, al-Shar'

JN0211130594 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and the delegation accompanying him at the People's Palace at 1330 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al- Shar' and the Russian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

A round of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry today between the Syrian side led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Russian side led by Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev. [passage indistinct]

The talks dealt with the latest developments in the peace process in light of U.S. President Clinton's visit to the region and the efforts being exerted within the peace process on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks. The talks also dealt with bilateral relations and means of promoting them in various fields.

EC Delegation Arrives in Damascus for Visit

Welcomed by Officials

JN2810211794 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An EC troika delegation led by (Helmut Schiffer), German minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Damascus at 1915 [1715 GMT] today on a visit to Syria.

The delegation was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; several senior Foreign Ministry officials; the ambassadors of Germany, Greece, and France in Damascus; and the EC representative in Damascus.

(Schiffer) made a statement to a SANA correspondent noting that the European Union states are ready to play an important role in the Middle East peace process. He asserted that the visit of the European troika delegation to Syria is particularly importance following U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to Syria in order to get acquainted with the progress and developments of the peace process.

He noted that in addition to discussing the Middle East peace process, his talks in Syria will also include all aspects of the close relations between the European Union and Syria.

Delegation Meets With al-Shar'

JN2910140794 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] An official round of talks was held between the Syrian Arab side, led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and the European Troika delegation led by German Minister of State (Helmut Schiffer). [passage omitted]

Talks dealt with the situation in the region, the latest developments in the peace process, especially in the wake of U.S. President Bill Clinton's visit to the region.

Talks also dealt with relations between Syria and the European Union and ways of developing and expanding these relations in various fields.

Views were exchanged on the forthcoming meeting of the cooperation council between Syria and the European

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Union. The two sides emphasized the importance of enhancing this cooperation in order to have future Syrian-European relations based on new and constructive principles.

Prime Minister Confers With Delegation

JN2910212394 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi received the EC troika delegation led by (Helmut Schiffer), German minister of state for foreign affairs, at 1800 [1600 GMT] today. The meeting was attended by Dr. Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Dr. Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Brussels.

During the meeting, the prime minister reviewed the economic situation and the measures being taken to promote the national economy. He explained, with data and figures, the importance of the economic achievements realized in Syria based on self-reliance and the policy of economic pluralism. President Hafiz al-Asad has supported this policy since the early seventies so that all citizens can contribute to building the homeland and so that comprehensive and balanced development can continue.

The prime minister also discussed the new economic realities in Syria in the agricultural, industrial, and other fields. He explained the importance of the investment climate that Syria has provided to attract the capital of Syrian residents and expatriates, as well as capital from Arab and foreign countries. He also pointed to the importance of the production and services projects included in Investment Law No. 10.

The conferees also discussed Syrian-European Union [EU] relations, bilateral ties with the EU states, and means of promoting them in the economic, trade, and technical fields.

Dr. Salim Yasin also received the EC troika delegation led by Schiffer at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by Dr. Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Brussels.

The conferees reviewed economic developments in Syria, Syrian-EU relations, and bilateral ties with the EU states. They also reviewed the possibility of diversifying, expanding, and promoting the economic, trade, and technical cooperation between Syria and the EU states.
Delegation Discusses Visit, Peace

JN3010082594 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0515 GMT 30 oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] (Helmut Schiffer), German minister of state for foreign affairs and head of an EU troika delegation, has said his talks with senior Syrian officials were excellent and very cordial and concentrated on the current issues related to the peace process, Syria's role in the future, and the possibility of establishing stronger cooperation between Syria and the EU.

At a news conference he held yesterday, which was attended by Arab and foreign news agency, television, and radio correspondents, (Schiffer) said Syria is a very important state in this region. He added: This is Europe's view of Syria, with which we must cooperate.

(Schiffer) said he hopes substantive results can be achieved in the forthcoming meeting, which will be held between the EU and the Syrian Government on 28 November. He said: This meeting will constitute a new beginning for relations between Syria and the EU.

He noted that the EU troika delegation's visit within its current tour in the region demonstrates the EU's interest in this country. He said the troika delegation's mission in the region concentrates on Europe's involvement in the peace process in various fields.

For his part, (Fako Ramos), deputy director general at the EU and a director at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, has underlined the need for European cooperation with Syria. He referred to the first meeting which the European cooperation council will hold with the attendance of 12 EU ministers and the Syrian foreign minister in Brussels on 28 November. He said the meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss economic and commercial ties between the EU and its member states on the one hand, and Syria on the other.

(Ramos) added that the meeting will not only exchange views on domestic economic development in Syria, but there will also be a political dialogue between Syria and the EU. He noted that this dialogue will touch on the most important aspects of world life, which now concentrates on the Middle East peace process. He noted that things are moving forward and in a good way between Syria and the EU and expressed the hope that the meeting of the European cooperation council with Syria will push things forward and give a new boost in the years to come.

Responding to a question, (Schiffer) said: The Middle East is a vital and important region for Europe. Europe's relations with all Middle East states are important and vital as far as the future of this region, and maybe the future of Europe, are concerned.

He noted that Europe is involved politically and economically in the peace process. He stressed that the EU's financial contribution to all Middle East states is much more than the U.S. contribution.

(Schiffer) said he is optimistic that peace can be achieved on the Syrian track on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions. He said that the achievement of peace in the region will help in the process of economic development. The meeting between the European cooperation council and Syria next month will constitute a new beginning for a new future of cooperation, he added.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

(Schiffer) stressed that any settlement between Syria and Israel must be based on the land-for-peace formula and the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, which constitute the basis for any settlement.

Answering another question, (Schiffer) said the current visit by the EU troika delegation falls within the same context as that of U.S. President Clinton's visit to the region. The visit, he said, aims to provide support and backing to the peace process.

Delegation Departs Damascus

JN3010201294 Damascus Syrian Arab Television Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] A EU Troika delegation, headed by (Helmut Schiffer), German minister of state for foreign affairs, left Damascus at 0800 today after a one-day visit to Syria. The guest delegation was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; several Foreign Ministry officials; the German, French, and Greek ambassadors in Damascus; and the EC representative in Syria.

Al-Asad's Son, Lebanese Ministers at Military Exercise

MM0111121694 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 1 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Ibrahim al-Humaydi: "Bashshar al-Asad Leads Military Exercise in Presence of Two Lebanese Ministers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Damascus—Captain Dr. Bashshar Hafiz al-Asad, son of the Syrian president, led and supervised yesterday a military field project over a full day in the presence of Lebanese Information Minister Michel Samahah, Minister Sulayman Tony Franjiyah, former Minister Deputy Talal Arslan, and a number of senior Syrian Army officers.

After the military exercise, those present, led by Samahah and Franjiyah, had lunch with Capt. Bashshar, al-Asad's second son after the late Basil (died early in the year), Bushra, Capt. Mahir, and Majd. [sentence as published]

Damascus Denies Overuse of al-Yarmuk River Water

MM0111094394 London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 30 Oct 94 p5

[Report by Ibrahim Humaydi: "Syria Denies Taking More Than Its Share of al-Yarmuk Water"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpts] Damascus—Syria has denied using more than its share of the al-Yarmuk River water which is also partly claimed by Israel and Jordan and which has a capacity of 475 million cubic meters a year. It expressed astonishment that Jordan repeatedly raised this issue, the last time being when the Jordanian-Israeli negotiations were moved to the region and just days before the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty was signed.

Informed sources had told AL-HAYAH in Amman that "Syria is using about 200 million cubic meters annually, more than double its share of al-Yarmuk water." [passage omitted]

The Jordanian accusations on the water issue are seen as an implicit reaction to Syria's criticism of Jordan for failing to coordinate with it on the peace negotiations. [passage omitted]

Commentary Reacts to Rabin Statement on Golan

JN0111155294 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gentlemen: Statements by Israeli officials on the peace process cause concern and raise more than one question, especially when they involve a substantive issue that will determine the future of peace in the region, namely, withdrawal from the Golan. Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in a statement that if he announced Israel's readiness to fully withdraw from the Golan, he would no longer have any bargaining chips. Needless to say, this statement, in addition to violating the indisputable Syrian right to restore sovereignty over the Golan, represents a new chapter in Israeli maneuvers and subterfuge, which so far have prevented the realization of a just and comprehensive peace.

Israeli officials have been accustomed to saying they are ready for a withdrawal in, and not from, the Golan. This means they intend to complicate things and obstruct the peace process. Rabin's latest statement to the effect that the announcement of a commitment to a full withdrawal from the Golan represents all his negotiating chips is tantamount to canceling the very basis of peace. A just peace will start with Israel's straightforward and clear-cut announcement of a commitment to withdrawal from the Golan and South Lebanon, to the 4 June 1967 lines.

Such an Israeli announcement will serve as the access to a just peace. Should Israel's rulers make this access subject to negotiations or maneuvers, they will be obstructing the access to peace, even if they speak otherwise. The entire world, including Israel, knows that Syria, though it accepted negotiations for peace—and this has been the only obstacle that is within Syria's power to remove from the path of peace—will never approve of letting its right in the Golan be subject to negotiations, let alone turning it into a bargaining chip in the hands of maneuverers.

Israel's rulers could use the pretext that they want what they call guarantees for their security. This pretext is not real, because the realization of Syria's concept of peace,

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

which is the concept of the international community as well, namely, Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan and South Lebanon as stipulated by UN Security Council Resolutions 242, 338, and 425, is the basic guarantee for the security of all the parties involved in the peace process, given that this implementation will give each side its rights.

If further assurances are needed, they can be provided through equal and balanced security arrangements on both sides and not in the interest of one side at the expense of the security of the other.

This is the Syrian position the world has known and for which it has highly regarded Syria's and President al-Asad's efforts to make a just peace. The Damascus summit meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and U.S. President Bill Clinton has resulted in identical views by the two sides in this respect. President Clinton has also announced that peace should maintain the security of the two sides and that the security of one side should not be at the expense of that of the other party.

Based on this, Israel can ask for full peace, but in exchange for full Israeli withdrawal from the Golan and the Arab territories. Moreover, it should be understood that whoever wants to enjoy the fruits of peace should commit himself to the requirements of peace. We do not say that one who wants peace should pay the price of peace, because a just peace is in the interest of all sides and, indeed, in the interest of the entire world.

Press: Peace Guarantee for Regional Security

JN3110083094 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0550 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Press review]

[FBIS Translated Text] In its editorial, AL-BA'TH comments on the Damascus summit between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Bill Clinton. The paper says that the summit should be judged in light of the extent to which Israel will respond to the concept of peace, on which the Syrian and U.S. views were identical.

AL-BA'TH stresses that the U.S. President left Damascus totally convinced that the best guarantee [for peace] is President al- Asad's honoring of his word and that the peace sought by Syria is the one supported by the bases and foundations laid down by the UN Security Council and the land-for-peace initiative. The paper adds: While the U.S. President was declaring that peace is the only means to bring about regional stability and security, Israel was responding to this view by showering Lebanese villages and towns with shells of death and destruction.

AL-BA'TH stresses that the Israeli leadership is not looking for a genuine, just peace. Rather it is seeking to intimidate the Arabs and to impose its concept of peace on them.

AL-BA'TH says: It seems that Israel does not share President Clinton's conviction that a peace not guaranteed by Syria will remain incomplete and that a peace not approved by Syria will not be comprehensive, complete, and durable.

Concluding its editorial, the paper says that what Syria has been saying since it agreed to take part in the Madrid conference is still the same and will remain the same: There will be no peace without the return of all occupied territories. No peace can be imposed by Israel through its aggressive, provocative terms.

In its editorial, TISHRIN stresses that the occupation was and is still the basic and only reason for regional tension, turmoil, and instability. Besides, the conflict started and continued because of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories. Therefore, terminating the occupation does not only put an end to tension and lead to a solution to the regional conflict, but also leads to stability, calm, and peace.

The paper stresses that responding to, advancing, and achieving the objectives of the peace process requires a complete commitment toward ending the occupation and removing all its aggressive manifestations and the settlements and evacuating the settlers from the occupied Arab territories. It is impossible to arrive at a peace leading to regional stability and calm under the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the continued existence of settlements and settlers. This is because peace, the paper says, is the true guarantee for everyone's security. The guarantee for security will never be occupation, security pretexts, and giving the settlers a free hand to disturb citizens' lives, change the situation of the occupied Arab territories, and threaten the existence and destiny of the rightful owners of the land.

The paper adds: When Syria stressed that peace and occupation cannot meet, it proceeded from the clear conviction that eagerness to arrive at a just, comprehensive peace starts with the implementation of the resolutions of international legitimacy and with Israel's commitment to total withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The paper says that developments confirm the soundness of Syria's position and concept of a genuine comprehensive, just peace, which must be based on the land-for-peace formula and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of others' territory by force, aggression, and occupation.

In this regard, TISHRIN says: In the news conference at the end of the Syrian-U.S. Damascus summit, President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that we are today looking forward to moving the region from the state of war to the state of peace, a peace that restores rights to their rightful owners, brings an end to the occupation, spares the blood of innocent people, and maintains human dignity, a peace that encompasses the entire region.

Concluding its editorial, TISHRIN says: Because they do not bring an end to the occupation, partial solutions do

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

not make peace or provide firm security. The events in the occupied Arab territories prove this fact. The occupation is the cause of continued tension in southern Lebanon. This means that removing the occupation and all its manifestations from the entire Arab territory undoubtedly constitute the solid basis for a lasting, successful, just, and comprehensive peace. Peace must never be in the interest of any party at the expense of Arab rights, interests, and aspirations to have their territories back.

Radio:Israel Seeks To 'Marginalize' Clinton's Visit

JN3010213794 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Translated Text] Gentlemen: The current stand of Israel and its leaders toward the Damascus summit duplicates their stand toward the Geneva summit between President al-Asad and U.S. President Bill Clinton earlier this year. Israel's efforts today are devoted to emptying this historic summit of its momentum, importance, and results, particularly President Clinton's stand, which reiterated the U.S. Administration's adherence to the Security Council resolutions and repeatedly acknowledged Syria's pivotal, central role in the peace process and its basic role in drawing up the features of the policies of the region today and tomorrow.

The Israeli officials—in a race to make more statements—seek to marginalize the importance of President Clinton's visit to Damascus, oversimplify and belittle its dimensions, and give the impression that there was nothing new in the Syrian position. The new thing Israel is looking for is the same thing it has secured as a result of Arab concessions on more than one track. Israel is waiting for more concessions. However, it will have to wait for a long time, if not forever, because Syria will not abandon its constant position whose dimensions are shaped by the Security Council resolutions, the spirit of the Madrid conference, the pledges of the U.S. Administration and the land-for-peace principle—nothing less and nothing more.

Perhaps, the strangest statement in this feverish race is the one made by Israeli Prime Minister Rabin in which he said that his declaring willingness to withdraw from the Golan would make him lose his negotiating cards. Which means that Rabin wants to achieve peace while keeping the land, as has happened elsewhere.

The process of negotiations basically aims at implementing Security Council resolutions and establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. This process is not an end in itself; nor is it meant to reshuffle cards on the table of peace, hiding some and revealing others. Negotiation is a means, and not an end. The most noble and comprehensive goal is the achievement of peace, which cannot be subject to such maneuvers that only seek to obstruct the efforts of peace.

Part of these efforts—actually the peak of these efforts—is the visit of the U.S. President to the region and his endeavor to achieve a just and comprehensive peace that achieves peace and security for all and restores land and rights. In Damascus, words were in their proper place. Views were identical and the mutual understanding of current issues was broad despite the fact that Syrian-U.S. relations are not old.

However, there is much talk and a spurt of statements in Israel, to the extent that these statements were directed at the guest president much of the time, despite the fact that he is seeking to achieve peace for them—peace which they claim they want with the Arabs.

Whatever the situation, Syria knows the requirements of peace if the Israelis want to understand peace, comply with its requirements, and give up the mentality of domination, expansion, and aggression. Foremost among these requirements is withdrawal from the Golan and southern Lebanon. Syria has nothing new to add if this new thing affects the lands and rights or forces the peace process off its course and legitimate framework, abandoning the principle of land for peace.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

Afghanistan

UN Envoy Mestiri Continues Efforts for Peace

Meets With Hekmatyar

LD2610182694 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Pashto to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage indistinct] In the course of his remarks UN special envoy Mahmoud Mestiri praised the efforts of [words indistinct] to restore security in the country and discussed ways of resolving the crisis in the country. He also briefed brother Hekmatyar on his meetings with various officials. Then esteemed [words indistinct], esteemed Dr. Mohammad Yusof, and esteemed Dr. 'Abdol Satar Sirat spoke about the solution of the current problems of the country. [passage omitted]

Offers Proposals

LD3110225494 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The efforts of the United Nations to restore peace and security in our country have increased and have become more serious. Mahmud Mestiri, the head of the UN delegation, who has a mission in this respect, has held talks and met with the esteemed president of the Islamic State of Afghanistan in Jalalabad, with the esteemed Ahmad Shah Mas'ud in Jabal Saraj, and with the opponents of the state. Mr. Mestiri has put forward a proposal for the restoration of peace in which two drafts have been envisaged. Mestiri's proposals foresee the formation of a commission or a Shura [words indistinct] including the state, [words indistinct] and neutral personage will be introduced by the UN in consultation with the leaders of the organization. As a first step it is envisaged that a cease-fire will be announced. The commission will embark on the implementation of one of the two proposals in the presence of UN representatives.

1. The creation of a transitional period of six to 12 months to include experienced and scholarly persons both associated with parties and not associated. They will not stand as candidates in the first process of elections. Its main task will be to restore a normal situation and make preparations for a Grand Assembly. The transfer of power to this government will be arranged by a previously set up commission, who will supervise it, and will prepare grounds for the convening a transitional period and the drafting of a constitution, and the holding of universal, free, and secret elections.

2. The commission will convene the Grand Assembly within one or several months; and the Grand Assembly will appoint a transitional government for three years. The duties of the transitional government will be determined by the Grand Assembly on the proposal of the commission. [Words indistinct] the formation of a neutral security force formed of the Afghans [words indistinct] that will be deployed in Kabul. The supervision of the cease-fire is also this commission's duty.

Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri held talks with country's president on his proposals. While it praises the efforts of the UN and Mr. Mahmud Mestiri for the restoration of peace and stability in Afghanistan, the Islamic State of Afghanistan supports these efforts and any other peace-seeking effort, and attentively considers the proposals of the UN envoy. The Islamic State of Afghanistan has always shown [words indistinct] and has not spared any sacrifice and endeavor for the realization of peace and stability in Afghanistan [words indistinct] the illegitimate act imposed on the Afghan state and nation in which the interference of the foreigners has a large role. Finally, this war definitely does not comply and is not in harmony with the high interests of our people and country, and the state strongly wants its cessation and the restoration of peace and stability.

Clashes Between Government, Opposition Continue

HCC Fire Causes Casualties

LD2610153894 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Pashto to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As a result of the heavy-weapons fire of the High Coordination Council [HCC], a number of the hireling coalition's senior officers were killed and injured in the military trenches of the coalition. Quoting sources close to the Supervisory Council, a Radio Message of Freedom city correspondent reports to us that as a result of the precision bombardment by the HCC heavy weapons, the headquarters of the hellish establishment of Khad [intelligence service—now called National Security], eight members of this notorious establishment, Khad, were either killed or injured. The report adds that General Rahimdad, an official of Khad, is among the injured. He is now under treatment in the 400-bed hospital in Kabul. According to this report the building of the establishment has been severely damaged. Two motor-vehicles were completely destroyed.

According to another report as a result of the HCC forces' weapons fire, three men of the hireling coalition at Television Mountain were killed and a commander by the name of [word indistinct] was seriously injured and his leg was amputated. Similarly a ZK-1 [anti-aircraft] position was completely destroyed. The report adds that as an upshot of the recent battles the number of deaths among commanders and men of the coalitionists has gone up so much that their remaining men leave their positions and run for their lives.

As a result of the convincing blows of the HCC the other day, once again the defeated forces of the coalition have become aware of their definite defeat and been forced to run away from their positions. Quoting sources close to

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

the Supervisory Council, our city correspondent reported to us that over the past three days a large number of the coalition's armed men have escaped from the Television Mountain and the front line in Karta-ye Sakhi [near Kabul University]. This has weakened the coalitionists' battle lines. The source added that when [Ahmad Shah] Mas'ud learned of the incident, he ordered his commanders to fire on their fleeing men and killed them. In spite of this order Mas'ud's commanders could not prevent the escape of their men. The report adds that the incidents of escaping have gone up in comparison with the past. Even people bought by money have become aware of the definite defeat of Mas'ud and no more want to sacrifice themselves for the whims of Mas'ud and his friends.

Wahdat-e Eslami Units Arrive in Kabul

LD2610184894 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Pashto to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 26 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Four military units from the Wahdat-e Eslami [Islamic Unity] Party have recently arrived in west Kabul from Mazar-e Sharif. A Wahdat-e Eslami source told an RPA [Radio Paygham-e Azadi] correspondent that 5th [word indistinct] of Wahdat-e Eslami in northern provinces arrived in west Kabul and after a short stay at a military headquarters were sent to the foremost lines of the front to reinforce the HCC [High Coordination Council] forces. The source adds that the troops, which are organized in four units, left for their places of duty in different directions.

Offensive by Hekmatyar Repulsed

LD3110185094 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] An extensive offensive of the Golboddin militia from the east and the west was defeated. A responsible security source told a Bakhtar Information Agency military correspondent that the Golboddin militia launched an extensive and all-out offensive against the positions and defenses of the Islamic army at 0500 this morning; the offensive was badly defeated, and the militia retreated. This unsuccessful offensive by the militia was commanded by Golboddin Hekmatyar personally and by Kashmir Khan.

The mojahedin and forces of the Islamic army repulsed the militia's offensive within the first hours of its launching and inflicted casualties on the aggressors. During the course of this offensive, 35 militia members were killed in the east of Kabul, and dozens of others were wounded and have been ousted from the combat lines. Similarly, 10 militia members—including one of their ringleaders—were captured by the forces of the Islamic army, and 15 pieces of their light and heavy weapons have been seized as booty. The warplanes of the country's air force also heavily bombarded the positions and concentration centers of the Golboddin militia today. As a result of these successful air raids, four commanders of the Golboddin militia were killed, along with a number of militia members.

Simultaneous with the offensive from the east, the Golboddin militia this morning also launched an attack on the positions of the Islamic army forces from the west. As an upshot of the brave resistance of the mojahedin, the militia's offensive from the west failed, and dozens of militia members were either killed or wounded. Two motor vehicles of the militia were set ablaze, and their passengers were eliminated. Similarly, a position of the militia was captured by the mojahedin in the west of Kabul yesterday evening. During the capture of this position, four militia members were killed, and three others were captured.

Three militia members by the names of 'Ali Khan, Feda Mohammad, and 'Abdol Wakil—who were captured by the Islamic army forces today—said during the course of an interview with a Bakhtar Information Agency correspondent that Golboddin asked for fighting by exerting pressure on them, by paying them a large amount of money and with the promise of booty. Golboddin's men have lost combat morale and escape every day. However, they are threatened with death by Golboddin's security men and are forcefully returned to the front lines. Sources close to the militia say that today's operation had been planned previously and that the rumors in recent days about Golboddin's attack from the east were true. Hekmatyar—who had said before that he would give a reply to a cease-fire request on Monday—launched an extensive offensive on Monday morning instead of a cease-fire, which led to his defeat and the killing of our compatriots.

A garrison source told a correspondent of the BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY that Golboddin fired 34 rockets into the city from the east during the course of this unsuccessful offensive. As a result, four residents of the city were martyred, eight others were wounded, and a taxi was destroyed. Other damages have also been inflicted on our compatriots.

Further on Fighting South of Kabul

LD0111134794 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Pashto to Afghanistan 0730 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Forces of the High Coordination Council [HCC] yesterday morning attacked with heavy weapons military centers of the hireling coalition. As a result, a number of enemy's heavy weapons have been destroyed. A correspondent of the RPA [Radio Paygham-e Azadi] reports to us that over the past few days the seditious forces of the coalition subjected to rocket attacks from mountains around Military University and Khojarawash residential areas in south, southeast, and southwest of Kabul city. Forces of the HCC yesterday morning subjected their military positions to retaliatory weapon fire. As a result, a BM-12 set and a

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

number of important positions of the coalitionists were destroyed in the mountains behind Military University and Khojarawash, and a number of enemy individuals have been killed or wounded.

India

Home Secretary Describes Rescue of British Hostages

BK0111162694 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The three British tourists kidnapped by an Afghanistan-based organization having links with the Kashmiri militants have been rescued. In a pre-dawn operation, the Uttar Pradesh police surprised the captives by storming their hideout at Saharanpur. In the encounter one militant was killed while other kidnappers escaped under the cover of fire. Two policemen—Dhruvalal Yadav, the station house officer; and constable Rajesh Kumar—were also killed in the encounter. None of the hostages were hurt.

The union home secretary told reporters that five persons, including two Afghan nationals, have been arrested so far. The police is closing in on the remaining suspects, with their trail leading to Delhi.

The high drama followed a chance encounter of the Ghaziabad police on a militant hideout at Masauri village leading to the release of the American hostage, Mr. Bela Josef Nuss of California. The police found some letters, photos, addresses, and telephone numbers in the house where the hostage was kept. In the exchange of fire, one of the kidnappers—Mohammad Omar, an Afghan national—was slightly hurt while another Afghan national was overpowered and arrested.

The four hostages were kidnapped on different dates in September and October. The three British nationals are Rhys Curgel Partridge, Christopher Miles Croston, and Paul Benjamin. One of them told a crowded news conference in New Delhi on their arrival from Saharanpur that the kidnappers apparently wanted more captives for increasing their bargaining power.

The home secretary, Mr. Padamanabiah, said that the government received a letter on Friday from the kidnappers demanding the release of six hardcore pro-Pakistani Kashmiri militants. He pointed out that the release of the same group was demanded earlier also when the son of a former British journalist was kidnapped in the valley. The home secretary said the demand was subsequently increased to the release of 10 militants. Two of these militants are Pakistani nationals who were nabbed in the valley some time back. One of them has close links with Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence agency, ISI. Mr. Padamanabiah said the arrest of the Afghan kidnappers show how they have spread their tentacles to such activities. He said one loaded AK-47 rifle and two Chinese stick bombs were recovered in the Saharanpur encounter.

Paul Benjamin, one of the three British hostages, speaking for all the four said that they were treated like animals—chained to the ground during their captivity. He said:

[Begin Benjamin recording] We are very grateful to the Indian authorities for helping us. Naturally we feel very sorry for the families of the officers who were killed. [end recording]

The Uttar Pradesh chief minister, Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, has announced an assistance of 7 lakh rupees for the dependents of the two police personnel killed in the encounter. While Mr. Dhruvlal Yadav's family will get 5 lakh rupees, the next of kin of Rajesh Kumar will get 2 lakh rupees.

Commentary Hails Rescue

BK0211102294 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Commentary by Subhas Kirpikar]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The rescue of three Britons and one American from the clutches of a Kashmiri militant outfit has once again provided evidence of Pakistan's complicity in fomenting trouble in various parts of India. The British Government has been quick to congratulate India for the swiftness and efficiency with which it tracked down and freed the abducted Britons. This is one example of what good intelligence work in the police force can do in terms of achieving positive results. More of this is required to smash the Pakistan-sponsored gangs operating clandestinely in Delhi and other cities.

Of the men arrested for the abduction, some are mercenaries from Afghanistan and the others from Pakistan. That they chose to lay their hands on foreigners is perceived to be a sign of their desperation, but their action is bound to evoke an adverse response from the international community. They were holding the foreigners in India as hostages to demand the release of 10 militants, mainly Pakistani and Afghani. The American, Mr. Bela Josef Nuss, was found to be heavily chained at the time he was rescued from a house in village Masuri in Ghaziabad District, while the Britons were freed after a shoot-out in a densely populated area of Saharanpur. They too were chained. It was on clues provided by the American that the British trio were tracked down. In the 20-minute shoot-out, the station house officer of Sahibabad and a constable were killed. One unidentified militant was also killed while three managed to escape. A dragnet has been cast to nab them. The police have also taken into custody the owner of the house in which the American was held hostage. The owner is said to have sold the house to the militants for 1.5 lakh rupees a fortnight earlier.

The abduction is said to be the work of Al-Hadid, which has its units in several Islamic countries, and its political wing the (Jamiat-i-Ahle Hadis) headed by Hafez Mohammad Yahya in Pakistan. One of the units of this

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

umbrella organization, the (Markaz-i-Darul- Irshad), at its annual convention last year in Muridke near Lahore adopted a resolution calling for closer coordination by militant movements in Bosnia, Palestine, the Philippines, and Kashmir. Two British Labor Party MP's—Roger Godsiff and Estelle Morris—attended the Al-Hadid meeting in Birmingham in January this year.

In view of the dramatic developments involving the abduction and rescue of three Britons, it is time that the two British MP's thought of openly distancing themselves from dubious organizations.

Iran

Majles Official Assails U.S. Use of Iraqi Airspace

LD0111140294 Tehran IRNA in English 1339 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA—Majles Vice-Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hasan Rowhani here Tuesday [1 November] termed the use of Iraqi airspace by the U.S. for carrying out military exercises as an act of aggression and a breach of all international regulations.

Speaking to a group of commanders and personnel of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) and Basij forces (volunteer forces), Rowhani blamed the military expeditions of arrogant powers to the Persian Gulf on the mistake made by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

He added that the U.S. was still reinforcing its military forces in the region despite the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti border.

The Iranian parliamentarian said the Americans were seeking pretext to pave the way for the military, economic and political domination of the Zionist regime over the region.

He said that Basijis (volunteer forces) now shoulder heavier responsibility in view of the fact that certain Arab leaders were gradually making compromise with the Zionist regime and that the enemy has infiltrated Iran's neighboring countries.

The official said despite the compromise between certain Islamic countries and the Zionist regime, their nations will adhere to Islam and resist this compromise.

Reza Pahlavi on Security, Regime's 'Terrorist' Acts

LD0111220194 Paris TF-1 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Satellite interview with Reza Pahlavi, heir to the Iranian throne, in Washington, D.C., by Dominique Bromberger, in the studio—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Bromberger] One of the killers of Shapur Bakhtiar, along with his accomplices, will appear before the special Assize Court of Paris tomorrow. Shapur Bakhtiar was the Shah's last prime minister. Live from Washington is Reza Pahlavi, the heir to the throne of Iran. Good evening, Your Highness.

[Pahlavi] Good evening. [passage omitted]

[Bromberger] Do you feel secure in the United States?

[Pahlavi] Not necessarily. Security remains an obvious factor for every opponent of the regime. One should take the necessary security measures, but as far as we are concerned it is less important because our priority is the liberation of our country, and we run the risk in doing so.

[Bromberger] Do you think that the current Iranian regime is responsible for so many terrorist actions, as was the case in the past? Is this your point of view?

[Pahlavi] I absolutely agree that the Iranian regime has proven to be behind almost all terrorist actions, directly or indirectly, in the last 15 years, targeting especially opposition members, as you indicated in the bulletin earlier, inside and outside the country, especially in Europe.

[Bromberger] What do you think the attitude of the Western countries should be?

[Pahlavi] I would say from a general point of view that what the Iranians are expecting from the outside world today is that after 15 years of bargaining and cheating in order to obtain interesting contracts at the expense of the people, who have suffered a lot during these last 15 years, it is high time to face up to this regime and cease playing the game according to their rules, and make it respect international law.

I think the attitude of the Western world, especially the great European countries, including the United State, should be to agree on a firm position vis-a-vis this regime and bring pressure to bear on this regime at both the political and economic levels, and show Iranians that they enjoy international support in their struggle against a bloody regime which has submitted our country to total repression. It is time for Iran to be democratized. We are, as opponents to this regime, aiming at establishing freedom, justice, and democracy in our country. We cannot do this alone. We need international help and support. [passage omitted]

Iraq-Based Opposition Says U.S. Report 'Absurd'

NC0111172894 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [no dateline, beginning of item missing as received] "absurd" a US State Department report accusing it of being undemocratic and unfit to replace the Islamic regime in Tehran.

"The fact is that the malicious and one-sided report has shockingly parted ways with (...) the moral principles most Americans share," the Mojahedin-E Khalq Organization [MKO] said in a statement received in Cyprus.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

The report repeated "absurd positions and allegations" against the Mojahedin, who would not wait for "the State Department to correct its views before establishing democracy and peace in their country."

The US report described the Iraq-based opposition group as "fundamentally undemocratic," saying it had a 29-year record of assassinations, kidnappings, terrorism, armed revolution and suppression of dissent.

It represented no change in US policy towards the group, which contributed to depose the Shah of Iran in 1979 but later lost power to the Islamic clergy.

In September, 98 representatives and 12 Senators issued a report calling for fair treatment for the Mojahedin and urged the US government to establish official contacts with the group.

Commentary Views Prospects for Algerian Elections

NC0211104994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Commentary by News Research and Commentary Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday Algerian President Amin Zeroual announced that presidential elections will be held within the next 15 months. In the view of many political analysts, this statement, which came after the fifth round of talks between the Algerian Government and some political opposition parties, is an attempt to mask government efforts to gain political legitimacy. This view stems from the fact that an Algerian presidential election can be meaningful only when all political parties, including the Islamic Salvation Front [FIS], can hold political activities and can enjoy various freedoms, such as the freedom to vote and run in elections. Currently there are no prospects for this in the behavior of the Algerian Government.

The Algerian Government, which has held several rounds of talks with the opposition parties in a bid to solve the all-encompassing crisis in the country, has not yet held any talks with its major political rival, the FIS. This shows that the government ruling Algeria lacks the necessary political tolerance, which is a prologue to democracy. Moreover, releasing the thousands of political prisoners and ending the stifling atmosphere of repression in Algeria are among the steps necessary to legitimize elections. Unfortunately, no such groundwork is yet visible.

Taking all these realities into consideration, political analysts believe that the statement made by the Algerian president is a promise that will either never be kept or, if kept, will be merely an instrument to stabilize the rule of the coupists in the country.

The only outcome of the presidential elections in Algeria—without having laid the necessary groundwork for it—will be that only state candidates will participate and only their names will be pulled out of the ballot boxes, a situation that will not be very different from the current situation.

Majles Passes Bill on Using Arms To Restore Order

LD0111123094 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Report by parliamentary correspondent on 1 November Majles session]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] At today's open session, the debate on the articles of the bill on how officers of the armed forces can use firearms in emergency cases was ended after the second reading. The deputies approved the bill.

On the basis of the bill, the armed forces and law enforcement officers are allowed to use firearms to restore order and security during illegal armed rallies, and at the time of unrest and armed revolts. The bills says: Those officers who resort to using firearms, by observing the regulations of this bill, will not face criminal or civil charges. It is the duty of the relevant organization to pay blood-money and offer compensation if any innocent individual or persons are killed or injured or suffer financial losses.

If any officer uses firearms contrary to the regulations established in this bill, he will face legal punishment for the consequences of his action.

According to the bill, the officers are allowed to fire on stolen vehicles or on vehicles that carry people who want to flee or that transport stolen goods, contraband goods, narcotics material, or illegal arms and ammunition. They are also allowed to fire on any vehicle which is used intentionally to attack officers or the people. [passage omitted]

Commentary on Reasons for Economic 'Chaos'

NC0111081394 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Oct 94 p 2

[Commentary by Azghadi: "Market Religion or the Market of Religion?!"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] There are theoretical and practical solutions that can and may be implemented to overcome the relative chaos in the market today. But none of these are immediate steps or measures that once started can be discontinued. [passage omitted]

If we do not live up to the dignity of our "big talk" with realism, the outcome will be "little deeds." This is something we want you to know. It is not clear if reforming the market with the current unguaranteed and

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

cliched reforms and the shallow and temporary steps according to which the market is now organized will lead to long-term or permanent solutions.

Links between our market and the outside world, the unreformed structure of the ministries, and the phenomena of middlemen, consumerism, and social leeches cannot be easily cut. This calls for programs, determination, and revolutionary sincerity. Only if the judiciary and the Majles and, in particular, the Cabinet and the related departments display self-awareness can anyone hope that this can be achieved, because this is truly a "cold war" that demands the necessary theoretical and practical attention. Forces, minds, and will should all be aimed at strengthening the "domestic producer" and at planning for a market that will move toward a "healthy economy." We consider an economy healthy only if, through it, "work" is done, if distribution and healthy links exist between the producer and the consumer, and if two-way assistance is extended to the producer—by purchasing and distributing his goods in the market—and to the consumer—by facilitating access to products. Anything else would be illegitimate trade, parasitic brokering, speculation, hoarding, and lying.

We fear hastiness and disillusionment and that this big effort will be discontinued. We call on officials and the press to share our concern. In a few weeks, when the commotion dies down, we will discuss how effective these measures have been. But nothing has been said about how much the people are participating in the chaos in the market. Not everything stems from the government. We are also involved in all this. But why are we so used to blaming others?! Do I have the right to ask this question?

Are the country's economic network and the market not formed by these very people who are complaining?! During the past few years and in the past few months in particular, months that saw chaos in the market, apart from the thousands of nouveau-riches who came out of nowhere, the people and the lower echelons in the market inflicted blows on one another. [passage omitted]

People who do not pity each other deserve any punishment, because whatever happens in this society happens by our own hand.

We have made this revelation here. But our intention is not to exclude the officials, because they themselves have realized that they should practice what they preach. A society cannot be reformed by orders. Many reforms and measures are needed in a society so that "the structure of a society" can advance, even by half a step. But do the people not know that not everything can be changed by force and circulars?! Do the people not know that their economic relations with others are often based on extortion and lies?! Do lies, fooling one another, and ignoring the rights of others not lead to psychological, material, moral, political, and social ills?! And has this not happened?! We cannot have a healthy society without a healthy economy. Fraud, hoarding, stealing, profiteering, usurping, avoiding work, embezzling, gambling, and every other violation of people's rights cannot bring legitimate ownership. Possessing or using the results of such transactions is a sin—whether it involves the private or the public sector.

The point is that religion has not yet entered a major part of our market. The easy rites of religion have but the scientific dictates of religion, which will help to avoid illegitimate gains, have not.

Commentary: Price Control To Rationalize Market

NC2910090294 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 29 Oct 94

[Commentary prepared by the News Research and Commentary Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] With the announcement of fixed prices for some essential goods, the organizations in charge of price control and of state punishments are to begin acting seriously and in a coordinated manner. Naturally, in concert with the activities of these organizations, people's cooperation in reporting any abuses by guilds and shops will be extremely useful, especially since the intention is to remove any obstacles to the distribution of fixed- priced goods and impose specific punishments on any hoarding, both big and small.

Of course, in this regard, the government has also tried to furnish the necessary foreign exchange to import essential goods and thus create the necessary framework for rapid and easy distribution of goods throughout the country. Actually, in this phase, the organizations concerned want to remove middlemen from the market and supply consumers with fixed-priced essential goods. Furthermore, they stressed that a just profit has been included in the price—something which will benefit both the consumer and the seller.

Clearly, with the implementation of mid- and long-term programs by the government in this area, essential goods will reach the people with rational prices. The desire to stockpile and the greed for unnecessary purchases, which stem from people's concern that prices will rise, will gradually fade.

In this phase, what the people want is for the government to follow up on the current price control plan continuously. And, in return, the government has promised that the plan will not be temporary and that it will also be extended to include other essential goods needed by the people.

Obviously, initial indications show that, with the implementation of such programs, the conditions regulating the market for essential goods will become just and acceptable. Of course, the most favorable situation will be one in which no violations are made by big or small

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

sellers and thus no punishment be imposed on legal or natural entities. Otherwise, these legal and natural entities will suffer heavy fines and punishments.

Anniversary of U.S. Embassy Seizure Celebrated

Khamene'i Addresses Rally

LD0211102994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] As the national day for the battle against global arrogance approaches [anniversary of hostage taking at U.S. Embassy on 4 November 1979], thousands of seminary students, university students, and schoolchildren from various parts of the country gathered this morning in the Imam Khomeyni prayer center, where they met His Eminence Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i. In the meeting, which was punctuated by chants of "Death to America," "Death to Israel," and "We are your soldiers, Khamene'i; we await your orders, Khamene'i," His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i spoke of America's wicked and criminal role during the repressive regime of the shah. He said: The victory of the Iranian nation in 1979 was, in fact, the victory of an anti-American revolution, because the Iranian nation considered America to be responsible for all the crimes of the Pahlavi regime.

Elsewhere in his speech, he said:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] No one taught the Iranian nation to say "Death to America." It arose from the depths of their souls. [crowd chants "Death to America"]

You may find a few people here and there who may ask why. Well, why do you not address your why to the ones you should be asking? Why do you not ask why America acted so vengefully and with such enmity toward Iran simply because it wanted to be independent? Why is it still acting in this way? [end recording]

Anti-U.S. Rhetoric Said To Increase

NC0211112994 Paris AFP in English 1102 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Report by Laurent Maillard]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Nov 2 (AFP)—Iran stepped up its anti-US rhetoric Wednesday [2 November] as it marked "Death to America Day", the 15th anniversary of the seizure of the US embassy.

Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i ruled out negotiations and relations with the "arrogant and conceited US" as protesters gathered outside the former US mission for a massive demonstration.

The anti-US campaign has been spurred this year by Iran's concern over the American military build-up in the Gulf ordered to counter last month's Iraqi troop deployment near Kuwait.

"We have nothing to talk to them about and we have no need for them," Khamene'i said of the United States.

He also accused Washington of trying to stir problems between Iran and Europe.

Radical students seized 53 people on November 4, 1979, just months after the Islamic revolution which toppled the pro-American shah.

The hostages were held for 444 days and the crisis dogged President Jimmy Carter throughout the final year of his presidency.

To ensure a larger turn out of demonstrators, the authorities marked the event two days earlier because the exact anniversary falls on a Friday, a weekend here.

Hojatolestam Mussavi Khoiniha [name as received], a prominent radical leader who played a major role in the embassy take-over, told Wednesday's TEHRAN TIMES: "We destroyed the myth of US invincibility. The seizure was a great blow to US power and prestige. American leaders were utterly helpless."

Parliament speaker 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri described the seizure as "a divine blessing."

"Our struggle against the United States will continue with the same vigor" he said.

Radicals university students who were banned from holding their separate rallies in the past two years were allowed to demonstrate in front of the former embassy on Tuesday.

They urged the government to adopt a tougher line towards the United States and its Arab friends in the Gulf.

Iranian leaders and media have been churning out anti-US propaganda in the past few days, urging people to turn out en mass to shout "Death to America" on Wednesday.

"The slogan 'Death to America' comes from the depth's of every Iranian's heart because of the United States' criminal role in our history," Khamene'i said .

Iranian leaders are playing up their defiance of the United States this year because of the heavy presence of US forces in the Gulf, deployed in response to the build-up of Iraqi troops near the Kuwaiti border early last month.

The authorities here have been suspicious of Washington's intentions, with some considering the build-up of US forces to be a potential threat to Iranian interests in the region.

Iran's Revolutionary Guards (Pasdaran) commander, General Mohsen Reza [name as received] accused the United States of "seeking to establish its presence" in the Gulf.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

But he warned that "Iranian people and armed forces would not permit foreigners to have dominance in the Persian Gulf.

"There can be no peace between us and America. Only the continuation of our revolutionary struggle would force the United States to reckon with us," the general said.

Tehran is also angry about the recent efforts by Washington to seek to isolate the Islamic republic.

Both US President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have repeatedly urged US allies in Europe and Japan to cut back economic links with Iran for its alleged support of international terrorism and other charges.

But despite mounting political tension, Tehran and Washington have boosted economic ties in recent years.

The United State became Iran's main economic partner in 1993, with the Islamic republic buying goods worth 1.4 billion dollars either directly or indirectly and selling around three billion dollars of oil to US companies.

Commentary on Anniversary

NC0211101994 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0445 GMT 2 Nov 94

[Commentary by the News Research and Commentary Group]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today the Muslim Iranian nation, the young generation and students in particular, will again commemorate the attempt by the Muslim students following the imam's line in occupying the American den of espionage. On 4 November 1979 an important incident took place, which, according to his eminence the imam—may his soul be sanctified—was a revolution much greater than the original revolution. The occupation of the American den of espionage and the uncovering of confidential documents and reports by the embassy staff on plotting, interfering, and extensive espionage activities showed that America had not learned a lesson from the uprising of the Muslim Iranian nation on 11 February 1979 and that it continued its plots and obstructionism.

Iran's exit from the group of pro-American countries in the region and the dismantling of the pillaging activities of imperialist companies in Iran, as well as threats to the White House's colonialist interests in the region, inflicted irreparable blows on world arrogance in 1979. The Islamic revolution and the loss of a gendarme like the shah perplexed the Washington officials.

The occupation of the den of espionage and the loss of the last American base in Iran deprived America of much of its confidential information and showed that the nature of imperialism cannot be changed. The Islamic revolution rose against America's illegitimate interests in our country and uncovered America's interfering activities in the region and in the world of Islam, thwarting America's arrogant plots in the Middle East, thanks to the alertness of the Muslim masses.

During recent years America has always found itself confronting the alert and powerful presence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in its efforts to impose its pillaging domination and to exploit the rights of the Muslim nations. The confrontation between two ideas and the two fronts of good and evil in the world of Islam strengthen the view that world imperialism has not abandoned its mischief and that it continues to pursue its antihuman and bullying policy in adopting methods of pillage.

Today America sees itself confronting the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim masses of the region in its efforts to promote the compromising plan for Arab-Zionist peace. Today America has resorted to its aggressive presence in the Persian Gulf and to military preponderance under the label of joint maneuvers, resorting to military operations in the territories and skies of regional countries. And all these show America's fear of one thing: Islamic awakening. That element has been ignored in promoting the compromising plan aimed at recognizing the Zionist regime.

The praiseworthy operation in the form of the occupation of the den of espionage on 4 November 1979 carries a loud, clear message for the generations to come and for the Muslim nations: In their efforts to gain liberation from colonialism and to gain independence, nations should not fear any flimsy rule and should know that the primary strength can be found in their united hands, steady steps, and alertness.

Papers Recall Seizure

LD0211103494 Tehran IRNA in English 0733 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—Two morning English-language dailies here Wednesday [2 November] editorialized on the anniversary of seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran by one calling on the Persian Gulf states to "put a slap in the faces of these American lickspittles and shout 'Death to America' along with your Iranian neighbors," and the other praising the measure taken by the students following the late imam's line on at that time.

'TEHRAN TIMES' referred to the seizure of the 'den of spies' on November 1979 by the oppressed Iranian nation and noted that after the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the U.S. Embassy turned into a center which was acting against the Islamic revolution.

It described the embassy as a place that "another plot was contrived within its walls. The agenda included a coup, a disinformation campaign, rumors, hiring of

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

agents to work against the newly born Islamic Republic and, above all, a conspiracy to assassinate political figures."

The paper drew the attention of the regional oil-rich countries to the fact that the history was repeating istself but in a different arena. "Now you are the victims of U.S. exploitation and usurpation carried out in more subtle ways to deprive you of your wealth as in the case of Iran," the daily noted.

Urging the Persian Gulf states to show their opposition towards presence of the U.S. forces in the region, the paper said that the presence of Americans in the soil of the regional states is a bitter reminder for Iranians of the shah's policy that was in no way in the interest of the people but of American imperialism.

It concluded by calling on the Persian Gulf states to "let the shout of 'death to America' ring loud in the desert as a clear expression of their opposition to any pretext of a 'Desert Storm' which we all know was just a game of cards the CIA played to justify their presence in the region."

Commenting on the same subject 'IRAN NEWS' said the motive for the revolutionary act of the Muslim students following the late Imam Khomeyni's line was that the U.S. Embassy had deviated from the diplomatic norms and attempted to conspire for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

"Washington had always considered Iran as an island of stability, as such the White House failed to find ways to coming to terms with the reality of the revolution in Iran," the paper said.

"As a result, the American administrations adopted a hostile attitude towards Iran, and instead of accepting and cooperating with the Islamic Republic they resorted to various types of conspiracies," the daily added. "In keeping with that attitude" wrote the article, "the American Embassy in Tehran was turned into a base for espionage against the host country in total disregard of all accepted diplomatic norms." It stressed that the Muslim students' seizure of the embassy in November 1979 was an "unavoidable response to the arrogant diplomacy the U.S. had adopted towards Iran during the six months prior to that data."

The Iranian nation mount anti-American demonstrations on the anniversary of that day on confirmation of the Muslim students' historic and revolutioanry act, stressed the daily. It reiterated that even after the lapse of 15 years, the U.S. had not a correct perspective of the Islamic revolution yet and blindly persisted in its attempt to destroy a revolution that is rooted in the 1400-year history of Islam.

Paper Views Anniversary

LD0211111494 Tehran IRNA in English 1046 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tehran, Nov. 2, IRNA—The Persian daily 'JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI' in its editorial today commented on the anniversary of November 4, the national day of campaign against global arrogance, and said that what happened on that day manifested the will of the nation.

The day also marks anniversary of the exile to Iraq of the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran the late Imam Khomeyni (1964), the massacre of school and university students by the agents of the former shah of Iran (1978) and taking over of the U.S. den of spies (former U.S. embassy).

"It is our duty to employ all our potentials in order to convey to the coming generations the epoch-making events of the past, represent the unique status of the day in our history and show how the imam, backed by the revolutionary move of Muslim students following his line, was able to mobilize a nation against the U.S. to defeat the global arrogance."

The paper criticized those who, despite being aware of the glory of the day and its unforgettable events, try in vain to undermine its grandeur. The editorial termed observance of the day as commemoration of one of the glories of the nation and the revolution.

Sri Lanka

Parliament Allows State of Emergency To Lapse

BK0111112594 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament met at 0900 today. The secretary general of Parliament informed the house that emergency was proclaimed by the president on the 24th of last month. According to the Constitution, emergency regulations proclaimed island-wide will lapse after 10 days of such proclamation. The government earlier said that the island-wide emergency was not necessary, though in the northeast and some other parts of the country emergency regulations are still effective.

[Hong Kong AFP in English at 1016 GMT on 1 November in a similar report adds: "Sri Lanka's parliament on Tuesday rejected an opposition demand for a debate on the assassination of opposition leader Gamini Dissanayake, and also allowed a nation-wide state of emergency brought on by the killing to lapse.

["Opposition legislator Tyronne Fernando said his request for a parliamentary discussion on last week's killing of the United National Party (UNP) leader was turned down by Speaker K.B. Ratnayake.

["'The Speaker did not think it a matter of urgent public importance,' Fernando said. 'Therefore we could not talk about the killing as well as the harassment of our supporters by government MPs.'

["He charged that government legislators were leading attacks against UNP activists, who had put up white

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

flags as a sign of mourning following the funeral of Dissanayake and 56 others who died in a suicide attack here."]

Cabinet To Reimpose State of Emergency in Colombo

BK0111135594 Hong Kong AFP in English 1334 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Colombo, Nov 1 (AFP)—Sri Lanka announced Tuesday that a state of emergency will be reimposed in the capital Colombo to help an investigation into the assassination of opposition leader Gamini Dissanayake.

Justice Minister G.L. Peiris told reporters that the cabinet decided (?to reinstate) the tough emergency laws, giving sweeping powers of arrest, detention and investigation to security forces from Friday.

"With the emergency in Colombo, the police can act more rapidly to find evidence without having to resort to cumbersome judicial procedures," Peiris said, adding that the emergency was imposed on the request of security forces.

Parliament, meeting for the first time since a bomb killed Dissanayake last week, was formally told Tuesday that President Dingiri Banda Wijetunga had declared a nation-wide emergency shortly after the slaying. The nation-wide emergency will lapse automatically on Friday.

However, Peiris said there will be a fresh proclamation issued to maintain the state of emergency in the capital and in the northern and eastern regions where Tamil Tiger guerrillas are active. [passage omitted]

Wickremesinghe Unanimously Elected Opposition Leader

BK2810122194 Colombo Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation International Service in English 1045 GMT 28 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At a meeting of the parliamentary group of the UNP [United National Party] at the presidential secretariat this morning, Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, was unanimously elected the leader of the opposition. The meeting was chaired by President D.B. Wijetunga. They also discussed the funeral arrangements of Gamini Dissanayake. A two-minutes silence was observed at the beginning of the meeting in respect of its late leader.

This report may contain copyrighted material. Copying and dissemination is prohibited without permission of the copyright owners.

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.